

Golan waits for peace 20 years on

By Kate Dourian
Reuters

KUNEITRA, The Golan Heights — The windswept precipice on the Syrian side of the ceasefire line was deserted save for a U.N. observer from Austria peering through binoculars at the Israeli-held hills before him.

"Land incursion," he shouted after rushing down from his observation tower to consult a more powerful pair of binoculars at post number 10 of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). On the roof of a bunker at the desolate U.N. outpost at Nabe' Al Tout, 70 kilometres southwest of Damascus, his off-duty colleague glanced up briefly, then put his head down.

The soldier had seen what appeared to be three people moving down the valley from the Syrian side of the plateau. He radioed to base and picked up his binoculars again.

It was just another day of duty along the demarcation line since the 1,115-member UNDOF was set up 20 years ago under a disengagement treaty after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Just how much longer the U.N. force will stay depends on whether a deadlock in peace talks between Israel and Syria will be broken when Washington renews its peace diplomacy.

Syria wants Israel to withdraw fully from the strategic Golan Heights seized in 1967 before it will consider normal relations and open borders with Israel. Israel favours a phased pullout with parallel moves by Syria to normalise ties.

Syrians can often be found at the desolate spot shouting through loudspeakers from behind barbed wire fences to friends and relatives in the village of Majdal Shams, perched on the edge of the Israeli-held cliffs across a mined no-man's land.

Of the original 150,000 people on the Golan Heights before the 1967 war, only 15,000, mostly Syrian Druze, still live in five villages under Israeli occupation.

A Syrian official said he believed Majdal Shams was one of three villages that Israel was proposing to return in the first phase of a

withdrawal from the Golan. There were no conversations across the valley on Sunday as most Syrians were celebrating the anniversary of the return of Kuneitra, one-time capital of the Golan and home to 53,000 people, to Syria under the disengagement accord.

Kuneitra, 17 kilometres southeast of the demarcation line, is a ghost town of rubble and skeletal buildings riddled with bullet holes.

Most of Kuneitra was returned to Syria but one third is still held by Israel. Syria says the Israelis brought in bulldozers and razed the buildings to the ground just 10 days before the handover to Syria. It was never rebuilt.

"The people do not want to rebuild so long as part of the city remains under Israeli occupation. As it stands, it is a reminder of Israeli barbarism," a Syrian official said.

On the edge of town, a Syrian soldier stood guard on one side of the U.N.-zone beyond which the Israeli flag fluttered near a "Welcome to Israel" sign.

Asked how he felt at being so close to the Israelis, he replied: "How do you expect me to feel? That is our land and they are sitting on it but sooner or later they are going to have to leave whether they like it or not."

The official, pointing to bursts of green along the lower slopes of the plateau, said: "Look at these farms. They were Syrian once and now the Israelis are tilling our land."

In the distance, a gleam of white marked an Israeli settlement. Mohammad Ali, a Kuneitra information official, said it appeared four years ago.

In the cultural centre at Al Baath City, the new administrative centre of Kuneitra, a brass band of young teenagers played the Syrian national anthem and a few Russian folk songs to mark the start of festivities.

More than 100 Syrian men, women and children crowded into an auditorium to hear speeches from local officials before troops moved down to a flower show held near the spot where President Hafez Al Assad raised the Syrian flag in Kuneitra.



A southern Yemeni "Stalin's organ" at work on the beach of Maadin Al Shaab, 10 kilometres from Aden (AFP photo)

Mogadishu fighting continues

MOGADISHU (AP) — The United States began withdrawing most of its diplomats from Mogadishu on Sunday as clan fighting rocked the Somali capital for a third straight day.

The United Nations said casualties were heavy, but had no specific figures. A U.N. official estimated Saturday that 30 people died in the first two days of clashes. Many of the victims were believed to be civilians caught in cross-fire.

The State Department ordered the temporary evacuation of about 20 members of the U.S. liaison office, which performs the functions of an embassy in a country that has been without a government for more than three years.

They were to be flown to Nairobi, the capital of neighbouring Kenya, over the next two or three days. They were leaving behind fewer than 10 State Department employees and a marine security contingent of 50.

Somalia's Hawadle and Habre Gedir sub-clans battled with mortars, rifles, machine guns and grenades in a southern section of Mogadishu known as Medina.

Much of the fighting took place near the old U.S. embassy, which the ambassador abandoned in 1991. The large, walled compound now houses the headquarters of the U.N. peacekeeping operation in Somalia, as well as the U.S. liaison office.

From one war to another, Somalis want to go home

AL GHAHIN CAMP, Yemen (AP) — Saleh Gayed choked back tears as he looked at the bleak, black volcanic rock around him and said: "Would anybody really want to live here?"

Mr. Gayed, 52, is one of thousands of refugees from Somalia's clan wars who fled to Yemen two years ago and now are caught up in this country's seven-week-old civil war.

"I prefer to go home. It has to be better than this," said the father of five boys and two girls as he surveyed his stark surroundings in a makeshift camp at Al Ghahin 60 kilometres northeast of Aden, the besieged southern stronghold.

As Mr. Gayed, wearing a white gallabiyah robe with a red and white checkered Arab headdress, talked to reporters, Mohammad Noor listened attentively to a news cast on his transistor radio, turning it constantly to get a good reception.

"We're refugees and refugees again," said the tall, dark-skinned Somali, clad in a Somali kilt known as a macawis.

Mr. Gayed and Mr. Noor were among the tens of thousands of Somalis who fled their Horn of Africa homeland in 1992, making the perilous voyage across the Indian Ocean to impoverished Yemen, where they were grudgingly given sanctuary. Hundreds died en route.

They were among more than one million people who fled Somalia's war and famine that killed an estimated 350,000 people.

Mr. Noor, a former agriculture ministry employee in Mogadishu, was visibly shaken by the fighting that has writhed around the refugees, underlining how even war-hardened Somalis feel about being caught in someone else's conflict.

"This is a very dangerous war, more than I've ever seen," he said. "If it's possible and the situation improves in Somalia, I'll go home."

As he spoke, Somali men set up stalls on the highway to sell vegetables and fruit to passing military convoys as artillery fire boomed in the distance.

Children scurried around as women chatted and the elderly argued in their native tongue.

While Somalia remains unsettled, at least the deadly famine has passed and most Somalis here prefer "voluntary repatriation" than remaining in this war-ravaged country, according to the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Soon after Yemen's war erupted May 4, the refugee camp of Al Kowt, 30 kilometres northeast of Aden, was caught in the crossfire. Refugees claim 500 Somalis were killed. International relief officials were never able to confirm the report.

But the fighting sent hundreds of refugees fleeing into the nearby hills.

Northern forces now control most of the country and have vowed to storm Aden, capital of Yemen's break-away south.

In Hebron, report does little to ease tensions

HEBRON, occupied West Bank (AP) — The year-old son of the prayer caller clambered over the tombstone of his father, one of more than 30 Muslim worshippers slain by a Jewish settler in the Ibrahim Mosque.

The victim's brother Mohammad Abed Natshe grumbled that there had not been any real change since settler Baruch Goldstein opened fire four months ago. The Israel inquiry report released Sunday was just more words, he said.

"Even though the report condemned the officers, the army, Goldstein and the government itself they are not going to return our brother to us," said Mr. Natshe. "We need something tangible... they have to remove all the settlers."

Hebron remains a tense, divided city. At the intersections where the Jews and Arabs might meet, Israeli paratroopers keep their weapons poised ready to shoot. The downtown is a maze of checkpoints. Arab cars are banned and the stores shuttered.

A truckload of soldiers arrives just before 50 Jews start to pray outside the cordon the army threw up around the holy site where the massacre took place Feb. 25, closing it indefinitely. Abraham, patriarch to both Judaism and Islam, lies buried there with his family.

The panel cleared the government and army command of any responsibility for Goldstein's actions. In the future, Jews will be barred from carrying weapons at the site, just as Arabs have been. Jewish and Muslim worshippers will be separated by physical barriers and different prayer schedules.

Settlers said they can live with giving up their weapons outside the site when it reopens as long as the army stays in large numbers. Many expect things to go back the way they were eventually.

"We will never accept any more limitations with regard to our prayers. Jews should not be punished because of what has happened," vowed Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, a resident of the Kiryat Arba settlement, where Goldstein lived and was buried.

A steady stream of religious Jews pass by his cement gravestone, most pausing long enough Sunday to read from the psalms of David, prayers reserved for special occasions.

"For me he is a saint. He gave his life for the Jewish people," said Auva Ohayon, 37, from a nearby settlement.

Palestinians had hoped the report would focus on the need to remove the 450 Jewish settlers living downtown among Hebron's 110,000 population in order to preserve peace.

Mayor Mustapha Natshe said the report did not address the basic problems that allowed Goldstein to walk into the site in his army reserve uniform.

"The climate of threats and violence is what allowed Goldstein to do what he did," said Mr. Natshe. A visiting minister in the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) that is to run Gaza and Jericho, as well as some civilian affairs in West Bank towns still occupied like Hebron, warned that not removing the settlers could blow up the entire peace process.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hebron group says no decision yet on future

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — A spokesman for the international observers stationed in the West Bank City of Hebron said Sunday that although their mandate runs out on Aug. 8 they have not yet received orders to leave. Bjarno Soerensen's statement came after Israeli media reported Saturday that the 116-member group from Norway, Denmark and Italy would pull out by the second week in August. The Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH) "has been in contact with home ministries and there has been no decision made about the future of the TIPH," Mr. Soerensen said. "Until a final decision will be made TIPH will work in accordance with our mandate and that means that the mission will end on Aug. 8," he added. The force deployed in Hebron on May 8. Its presence was one of the conditions for resuming peace talks which were suspended following the Feb. 25 massacre of more than 30 Palestinians by a Jewish settler in a Hebron mosque.

Sudanese envoy denies asylum report

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sudan's ambassador to Sweden denied on Sunday a report from Cairo that he had resigned and asked for political asylum in Sweden. Mohammad Zein told Reuters the report was not true. "I am doing my duties normally. I was astounded" to read the report from Cairo, he said. The opposition Umma Party's information office in Cairo said on Saturday that Mr. Zein had resigned after the military government in Khartoum recalled him. It said Mr. Zein had held office under the democratically elected government of Umma Party leader Sadeq Al Mahdi, who was arrested on conspiracy charges earlier this week. The military government overthrew Dr. Mahdi in 1989. Mr. Zein said in Stockholm he had no comment on the report of Dr. Mahdi's arrest. "I don't have any comment on that. I am just doing my duties," he said.

Briton hit in Turkish blast dies

LONDON (R) — A British woman injured by a bomb while on holiday in a Turkish Mediterranean resort died in a hospital in northern England on Sunday, a spokeswoman said. Joanna Griffiths, 23, received head wounds during the attack at Marmaris in southwest Turkey on June 22. "She was unconscious when she was flown from Turkey to Manchester on Thursday June 23 and she never regained consciousness," the spokeswoman for Manchester Royal Infirmary added. Griffiths and her mother were among eight people, including four foreign tourists, who were hurt when two bombs planted in litter bins exploded. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but Turkey's separatist Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) has vowed to strike at the tourist industry in its fight for an independent state in the southeast. Griffiths' mother was being treated in hospital for leg injuries.

Palestinian hunted for killing of Israeli

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Police are hunting a Palestinian collaborator based in Tel Aviv who claimed he murdered an Israeli to clear his name, police said Sunday. Said Khalil Mahmoud Jabar telephoned police to say he committed the murder in a Tel Aviv suburb to clear his name with family and friends, and to be reintegrated with Fateh. Jabar passed on information from Fateh to Israeli authorities and was given a special residence licence to settle in Tel Aviv to escape revenge attacks. Police launched a huge manhunt to stop Jabar reaching the autonomous enclaves of Gaza and Jericho. If he did commit the murder, it would bring the toll to 228 Israelis killed by Palestinians since the beginning of the uprising in December 1987, according to police and military authorities.

'Police tortured defendants in Afi trial'

CAIRO (AFP) — Egyptian police tortured militants to force them to confess to the attempted assassination of Interior Minister Hassan Al Afi, defence lawyers charged. At a hearing in Cairo's military high court, the lawyers accused state security officers of torturing the 17 defendants to extract confessions implicating them in a bomb attack on General Afi's motorcade last August. The military prosecution has called for the death penalty for five of the accused, one of whom is on the run. The prosecutor also demanded the maximum 25 years prison sentence for the remaining 12. The trial opened on June 5.

Israel: Lebanon centre for drugs production

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Lebanon is a major centre of drugs production, especially heroin, Israeli police charged Sunday in their annual drugs squad report. "Eighty-seven kilograms of pure heroin was seized by Israeli police in 1993, and half of it came from Lebanon," Pery Seyman, one of the report's authors, said. "Lebanon exported several tonnes of heroin in 1993 despite a fall in opium production from poppy fields in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley," he added. "Opium production fell because of weather factors or intervention by authorities. But this fall is balanced by a rise in imported opium, which is treated in dozens of laboratories in Lebanon." Mr. Seyman said Lebanon has also become a big cocaine producer, after importing semi-processed cocaine paste from Latin America. In 1992 Israeli police seized 76 kilograms of heroin. In 1993 they netted 11 kilograms of cocaine, only part of which came from Lebanon. A U.N. commission of experts which visited eastern Lebanon in early June reported that cannabis and poppy cultivation — widespread until 1991 — had been wiped out by Lebanese authorities, supported by Syrian forces.

Excerpts from massacre probe report

The Associated Press

FOLLOWING are excerpts from the report issued by an Israeli commission of inquiry into the Feb. 25 mosque massacre in the West Bank town of Hebron.

Responsibility

"The evidence presented to us indicates that he (Baruch Goldstein) acted alone. We were not presented with credible proof that he was helped, while carrying out the killing or prior to that time, by another individual acting as an accomplice, nor was it proven to us that he had secret partners."

Faulty security

The panel notes that metal detectors at the gates and the

closed-circuit TV monitors

not working properly. "It is inconceivable how it was possible to maintain effective supervision of a holy site that is sensitive and fraught with conflict, if state-of-the-art technology capable of preventing anyone from bringing in arms and explosives was not posted at the entrance. What is required at every airport and any other sensitive facility, is also required at the unique holy site."

Absent guards

The panel noted that five guards out of the 10-member detail did not show up, including three who overslept. "Had the guard detail been comprised of an officer, a sergeant, three border policemen and... an Israeli policeman, there would have been

a sufficient security force. That would have sufficed to impede Goldstein's efforts to enter Isaac Hall (site of the massacre)... or even to prevent it altogether."

"The absence of the full complement of (guard) forces at the time of the massacre was an unfortunate coincidence whose roots lie both in the shortcomings in coordination between the forces and in the levels of discipline in some of the units."

Army performance

"We do not believe that anyone can be blamed for not having foreseen the fact that a Jew would plan and carry out a massacre of Muslims at the tomb of the Patriarchs. Those in charge of security at the tomb were given no intelligence reports that an attack by a Jew against Mus-

lim worshippers could be expected, particularly since intelligence reports warned of the opposite: An attack by Hamas."

"In light of the conclusion which arises from this fact, we did not deem it fit to attribute negligence to any of the various levels of military command responsible for activities within the tomb."

Open-fire orders

The commission heard testimony from troops who said they were under orders never to shoot at Jews, even if they opened fire on others.

"The evidence does not suggest that anyone intended to prevent security personnel from opening fire on an individual who was committing a serious crime."

"However, the method in which this was conveyed to

the soldiers, and even more so, the explanations given to soldiers were lacking. They created confusion... between shooting in self-defence and shooting intentionally at a soldier or other person, Arab or Jew..."

Enforcing law

The panel says there were shortcomings in enforcing the law concerning Jewish settler vigilantes.

"The police believed that it had no obligation to investigate unless the (Palestinian) victim of the crime personally filed a complaint, and that a complaint by a soldier who witnessed the crime, for example, was not sufficient. This approach is contrary to the one accepted under our law... it also constituted a sort of voluntary abdication of effective control on the ground."

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME TWO

17:00 Envoy Special
18:30 News in French
18:45 Grands Galops
19:00 News in Hebrew
19:25 World Cup Soccer Match Italy vs. Mexico
20:00 News in Arabic
21:20 Daily World Cup Summary
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Cape Rebel
23:05 World Cup Soccer Match Brazil vs. Sweden

PRAYER TIMES

03:52 Fajr
05:27 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:30 Dhuhr
16:19 'Asr
19:50 Maghrib
21:25 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church
Scribble, Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757.
Terrence Church Tel. 623666.

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543.

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.

Assam International Church Tel. 625256.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328.

German-speaking Evangelical Congregation Tel. 684195.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 654932.

Church of Nazareth Tel. 675691.

The Evangelical Local Church in Amman Tel. 811295.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather conditions will prevail with winds north-westerly moderate to active. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Mis/Max. temp. Amman 18/30
Aqaba 24/37
Desert 15/33
Jordan Valley 24/36

Yesterday's high temperatures:

Amman 29, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 14 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Abdul Hadi Tayyib 620115
Dr. Youssef Naser 751144
Dr. Youssef Abdo 694916
Dr. Jamal Ja'fari 796400
Firas pharmacy 661912
Perdows pharmacy 778336
Al Azuma pharmacy 637055
Nairokhi pharmacy 623672
Al Sajan pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shmeisani pharmacy 637660
Al Nairouhi pharmacy 623672
Najib pharmacy 847632

IRBID:
Dr. Akram Momani 636381
Aqaba pharmacy 636381

ZARQA:
Dr. Hussain Al Hajj 984344
Khalil pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 611111
Civil Defence Immediate Rescue 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Fire Brigade 621111, 637777
Hospital Information 638800
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 63021
Repairs 638800
Hotel Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 897467
Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Electricity Authority 680100

Electric Power Company 636381
RI Flight Information 08-53200
Osaka Air Int. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussain Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. 642816
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn. 642816
Jabal Amman Maternity 642812
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664714
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Musharraf Hospital 667279
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajre 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Marka 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 686100
Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)986732
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)900560
Al Hilma Modern Hospital (09)990990

IRBID:
Prince Hassan Hospital (02)755555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)772775
The Al Nafes Hospital (02)247100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

04:10 Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
08:00 Damascus (RJ)
08:30 Dhahran (RJ)
10:15 Amman (RJ)
10:15 Amman (RJ)
10:35 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:50 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00 Dubai (RJ)
17:35 London (RJ)
17:50 Frankfurt (RJ)
17:55 Chicago, Amsterdam (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

04:20 Vienna (OS)
09:35 Cairo (MS)
13:30 Amsterdam (KL)
01:30 Baghdad (RO)

Muscat, Al 'Ain, Abu Dhabi (GF)

17:00 Rome (AZ)
18:20 Paris, Beirut (AF)
19:30 Kiev (UA)
21:15 Beirut (ME)
21:25 Amsterdam (KL)
06:30 Baghdad (RO)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

08:00 Aqaba (RJ)
09:30 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:15 Montreal, Toronto (RJ)
12:30 Vienna, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:35 Paris (GF)
12:55 Geneva, Brussels (RJ)
13:05 Cairo (RJ)
13:05 London (RJ)
14:30 Madrid (RJ)
20:05 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:00 Larnaca (RJ)
21:30 Jeddah (RJ)
22:30 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
22:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:20 Larnaca, Rome, (AZ)
13:30 Cairo (MS)
14:30 Vienna (OS)
14:30 Abu Dhabi, Al 'Ain (GF)
18:00 Damascus (AZ)
20:30 Kiev (UA)
08:30 Amsterdam (KL)
01:30 Baghdad (RO)

HIJAZ RAILWAY TRAIN

Dep. Amman 8:00 a.m. every Monday
Arr. Damascus 5:00 p.m. every Monday
Dep. Damascus 7:30 a.m. every Sunday
Arr. Amman 5:00 p.m. every Sunday

Russian envoy sees water issue at core of Middle East conflict

AMMAN (Petra) — Russia's Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Saltanov Monday told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the water issue lies at the core of the Middle East conflict and it is important that the Arab-Israeli peace talks yield equitable results for all the parties in this arena.

According to the ambassador, the water issue could be settled at the multi-lateral phase of the peace negotiations because water resources used by the parties lie in more than two countries.

Referring to progress achieved so far on the Jordanian-Israeli track, Mr. Saltanov said his country considers such progress an accomplishment conducive to peace and not an attempt to seek a separate accord.

He added that at the 1991 Madrid conference, it was clear that problems facing one track differed in nature and scope from those on other tracks, and therefore one is bound to see different paces of progress on different tracks.

Jordan has every right to demand and regain its occupied lands, and Russia feels satisfied with achievement and progress along any other tracks based on U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, Mr. Saltanov said.

Referring to the progress



Alexander Saltanov

on the Israeli-Palestinian track, the ambassador said that it was an important achievement because the Palestine issue lies at the centre of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Stressing that Russia will pursue its efforts as a co-sponsor of the peace process, Mr. Saltanov said that Moscow was maintaining direct contacts with all the parties involved with a view to narrowing the gap that separates their stands.

Jordanian-Russian contacts and consultations are not confined to the peace process, but aim at stronger economic ties and trade relations, said Mr. Saltanov.

Jordan, Indonesia sign sports memorandum

JAKARTA (Petra) — Jordan and Indonesia Monday signed a memorandum of understanding designed to promote cooperation in sports and youth affairs.

The memorandum, signed by Minister of Youth Fawaz Abul Ghanam who is currently on a visit to Indonesia and his Indonesian counterpart, aims at putting into force a 1988 agreement that provides for exchange of visits by youth groups from the two countries, cooperation in scouts affairs and for Jordan to participate in a 1995 scout festival to be held in Indonesia.

In sports, the memorandum provides for Indonesia

to train Jordanian athletes and coaches, and the exchange of expertise in sports-related matters.

Dr. Abul Ghanam held a series of meetings with his Indonesian counterpart in the presence of the Jordanian ambassador and other officials before concluding the memorandum.

Following the meeting, Dr. Abul Ghanam and Indonesian officials expressed hope that the accord would boost relations and enhance cooperation.

Dr. Abul Ghanam, who is accompanied by an official Jordanian delegation, is scheduled to end his visit to Indonesia early next month.

Archaeologists uncover ancient Aila in Aqaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of 50, mostly American, archaeologists and students, assisted by 60 Jordanians, has discovered an ancient Roman city under the modern city of Aqaba, according to a Department of Antiquities statement Monday.

The excavations have focused on the area along both sides of Al Istiglal Street west of the Al Radwan residential district.

The American team, directed by S. Thomas Parker of North Carolina State University and assisted by Sausan Fakhri of the Department of Antiquities, has uncovered portions of an ancient city, then called Aila, which dates back 2,000 years, said the statement.

The excavations have revealed a 50-metre-long segment of the ancient city wall still standing two metres high. A rectangular tower, preserved over two metres high, projects from the wall.

Other discoveries include a large mudbrick vaulted building from the Roman period and private houses built in mudbrick from the Nabataean and Byzantine periods.

Many artifacts, such as pottery, glass, and coins, reveal much about the trade network which was the basis of Aila's economy.

Aila was founded as a Nabataean city in the first

century B.C., when it thrived on commerce passing between the Red Sea and the Roman Empire. The city was annexed in A.D. 106 by the Romans, who built a major road that ran from Syria to its southern terminus at Aila.

The city continued to flourish in the Roman and Byzantine periods, until it accepted Islam in 630. Soon after, a new Islamic city was founded a few hundred metres to the southeast, near the Royal Yacht Club, which led to the eventual decline of the Roman city.

This early Islamic city has been undergoing excavation by another American team from the University of Chicago since the mid-1980s and has become a major tourist attraction.

The new excavations prove that Aqaba was a flourishing city at least seven centuries before the Islamic period.

The ruins uncovered by the excavation should further enhance the attraction of modern Aqaba for tourists who wish to see antiquities.

The American team and the Department of Antiquities, which have been working for two months in Aqaba, will finish their work in early July.

They plan to return in the future to excavate more of the ancient city.

ATF assembly meets for first time since Gulf crisis Princess Rahma stresses need to regain Arab solidarity, initiative

RABAT — On behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent and President of the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), Her Royal Highness Princess Rahma Bint Al Hassan Monday attended the opening session of the general assembly meeting of the ATF in Rabat, Morocco, the first to be held since the outbreak of the Gulf crisis four years ago.

The three-day meeting, which is being held under the patronage of King Hassan II, was inaugurated by Princess Lala Miriam.

Participants will discuss the issue of the deterioration of Arab relations and ways of achieving at least a minimum level of Arab solidarity.

Secretary General of the Arab Thought Forum Ali Umleil, opened the session by welcoming Princess Rahma and Lala Miriam to the meeting. Dr. Umleil conveyed the appreciation of the ATF to the Kingdom

of Morocco for its hospitality and to Crown Prince Hassan for his continued and unwavering support over the years.

Princess Lala Miriam welcomed the gathering on behalf of her father, King Hassan II, and assured the group of the Kingdom's continued support for the work of the ATF and all Arab intellectual organisations. The princess also stressed the importance of the strong relationship between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Kingdom of Morocco, and the strong ties between Their Majesties King Hussein and King Hassan.

In her address, Princess Rahma commended the Arab Thought Forum on its ability to carry on with its work and maintain its credibility and integrity despite the painful events and difficult times that have affected all those involved in common Arab work.

The Princess stressed

that the initiative begun by Prince Hassan which led to the establishment of the ATF was intended to produce not only a meeting place for those endowed with knowledge and experience, but also to act as a laboratory of ideas and a place to which decision-makers can turn.

Following are extracts of Princess Rahma's speech:

"Major events and significant changes have taken place on both the regional and global levels since the convening of your last session four years ago. This period has witnessed the break-up of a superpower, the collapse of an entire block, and the end of bipolarity and its resulting cold war. The world has been rife with news of a new world order characterised by the prevalence of a single superpower, the prevalence of market economy, and the globalisation of money, economics, contracts, and media, as well as artistic and cultural

products.

"Yet despite this globalisation that is persistently confirmed as being the reality of the new world order, we are witness to the greatest disparity, division and civil strife ever. Indeed, one fifth of the world population suffers from hunger, one quarter fails to acquire the basic necessities of life, and one third lives in absolute poverty. Such a state of affairs has come to disturb the cohesion of communities and threaten the dismemberment of states. There can be no stability in a world thus afflicted unless it is subjected to a reorganisation process based on true solidarity to safeguard human security. This can only be achieved through sustained development on a global level.

"Since the last meeting of the general assembly, our Arab homeland has been subjected to violent storms and a cruel deple-

tion of Arab potential and resources. This has inflamed emotions and destroyed Arab solidarity and joint responsibility at a time when the world, including our region, is being reorganised. Against all this we stand in utter disarray and division, completely lacking confidence in our own abilities.

"Such a painful state of Arab affairs must come to an end, and we must regain our initiative. This can only be achieved by putting a stop to the decline of inter-Arab relations, and ensuring a minimum level of Arab solidarity. Even though their after-effects sadly still linger, the circumstances that have led us to differ have all but passed. A new reality is in the making, and facing it does not only require those concerned to be equipped with new concepts, but also presupposes the reconstruction of inter-Arab relations based on new foundations.

Should setbacks be considered natural in the lives of nations, what would truly be unnatural is their recurrence due to the same causes."

The opening ceremony was also attended by King Hassan's advisors, Abed AlHadi BuTaleb and Mohammed BinSudeh, the Moroccan minister of education, the Moroccan minister of culture, the Jordanian ambassador to Morocco, ATF members and other invited guests.

Following the opening, Princess Rahma hosted a lunch in honour of the members of the Arab Thought Forum.

The Princess arrived in Morocco Sunday and was met at Rabat airport by Princess Lala Hasna, the governor of Sela, the chief of Royal Moroccan Protocol, the Jordanian ambassador in Rabat and the secretary general of the ATF.

Sanaa does not seek unity by force, says visiting Yemeni parliamentarian

AMMAN (Petra) — The head of a Yemeni parliamentary delegation Monday said Sanaa does not want to impose unity on Aden by force and seeks to impose what he called legitimacy and to implement the Yemeni people's decision to unite taken four years ago.

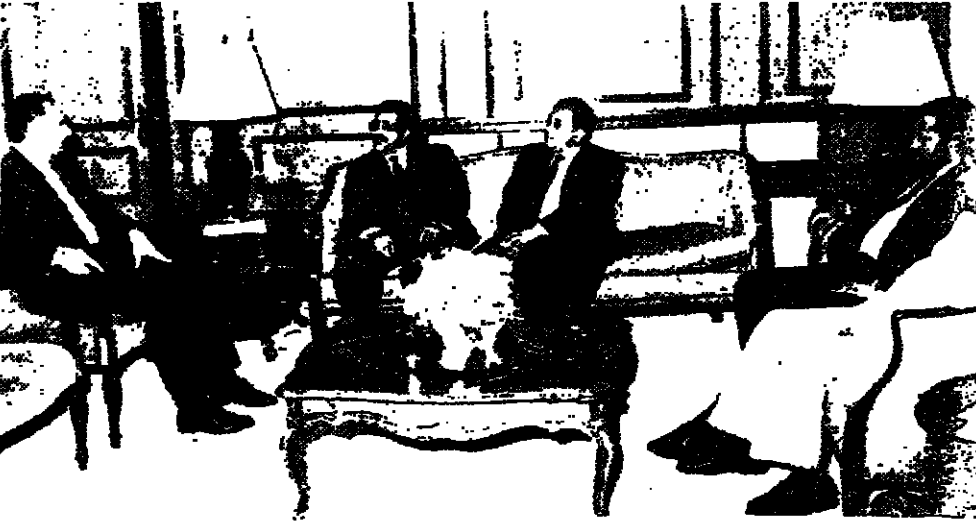
Mohammad Al Kabsi, who was speaking after a meeting with Acting Prime Minister Thauqan Hindawi, said Sanaa has accepted a call for a ceasefire and a return to dialogue to settle the Yemeni

crisis. In the meeting with Mr. Hindawi, Mr. Kabsi said, "we have reaffirmed Sanaa's call for ending the confrontation and starting the negotiation and dialogue to end the conflict."

After hearing a report about the general current situation in Yemen, Mr. Hindawi reiterated Jordan's call on the leadership in Aden and Sanaa to start a dialogue in conformity with the agreement reached in Amman on February 20 under the sponsorship of His Majesty King Hussein.

Earlier, members of the visiting Yemeni parliamentary delegation met members of the Jordan Baath Socialist Party and discussed the general situation in Yemen.

The two sides issued a joint statement stressing the importance of safeguarding Yemen's unity, and urged the Yemeni people to rise to the level of national responsibility and end the fighting in their country.



Deputy Prime Minister Thauqan Hindawi Monday receives a visiting Yemeni parliamentary delegation (Petra photo)

Summer work programme starts for school students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has announced a wide-scale summer work programme for students in government schools.

The six-week voluntary work programme involves 290 students from several schools, said Haifaa Abu Ghazaleh, director of the ministry's Educational and Students Affairs Department.

The students have begun various projects including building walls around schools, paving school yards and planting trees, said Dr. Abu Ghazaleh.

By July 2 the ministry will open 49 summer clubs in government schools with the participation of 5,631 students who will participate in scientific, cultural, artistic

and sports activities under the supervision of instructors and teachers, Dr. Abu Ghazaleh explained.

She added that at least another 200 students will take part in Al Hussein Work Camps volunteering in tree-planting along highways, wall construction and other useful work.

Some student scouts in government schools will be sent on trips to Syria and others to Britain and Egypt to take part in scout camp activities in these countries, Dr. Abu Ghazaleh said.

She said also that Jordan will itself host a national scout event to open at Dibbin National Park on July 6 with the participation of 300 scouts.

Israel's recognition of Jordan's rights should benefit other parties to peace talks — Masri

AMMAN (Petra) — Israel's recognition of Jordan's sovereignty over its occupied lands and its share in the region's water resources is bound to benefit other Arab parties involved in the Arab-Israeli peace process, according to Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Taher Masri.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Monday, Mr. Masri said Israel's recognition of the Jordanian rights was achieved at the bilateral talks which are part of the peace process, and therefore, the progress would give impetus to further progress along the other tracks.

Mr. Masri emphasised that Jordan believes in and seeks to pursue coordination of stands with the other Arab parties to the peace talks, but, he said, it is also important to stress that there is a need to break the deadlock and to spur action at the regional and international levels to stimulate the peace process by all possible means.

Jordan's moves within the framework of the peace process did not surface from a vacuum, nor were they taken rashly, said Mr. Masri. They were aimed at giving impetus to the efforts leading to a just peace, he said.

The Lower House, said Mr. Masri, supports all



Taher Masri

regain its rights and giving momentum to coordination with other Arab parties for the attainment of a comprehensive settlement.

Reflecting on His Majesty King Hussein's recent visit to the United States, Mr. Masri said that it was one of the most important visits for the King abroad in terms of timing and outcome at the regional and domestic levels.

The success of the King's visit to the United States was a basic element for securing success for the peace process and for guaranteeing the rights of the Jordanian people in their water resources and land, added Mr. Masri.

Best approach to developing tourism is right sector 'mix', says minister

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A right mix of the public and private sectors is the best approach to developing tourism in Jordan as prospects look very good for one of the leading foreign currency earners for the Kingdom, according to Tourism Minister Mohammad Adwan.

Dr. Adwan said the government was working on master plans for the various sites of tourism attractions in the Kingdom before granting licences to build new hotels in some areas.

Although Jordan has some of the best "tourism attractions and assets in the world," the Kingdom lags behind in planning and provision of infrastructure to develop the tourism sector to its full potential, Dr. Adwan said late Sunday.

The minister was addressing a gathering at the Forte Grand Hotel organised under the hotel's "business exchange" programme which seeks to bring together Jordanian businesspersons with officials and visitors, for an informal exchange of views.

Dr. Adwan noted that there was a high potential for tourism in Jordan as the region slowly moves towards peace after decades of conflict. "We are at a

turning point and the region is going to witness so many changes for the better," he said.

"We have 100,000 archaeological sites," said Dr. Adwan. "We have so many potentials, but we ought to develop tourism without damaging the archaeological sites or the environment."

The minister said the government was drawing up legislation aimed at protecting the environment while leaving enough room for developing tourism.

Dr. Adwan said the government had not attached priority to tourism in the past, "but things are changing."

The minister said the essential component in a comprehensive programme to develop the tourism sector was a national plan supported by masterplans for each individual region.

"We have so many applications for hotels in Petra and the Dead Sea areas, but we froze all licences until we put a master plan," he said. "We have finished the master plan for Petra, and in a few months time a master plan for the Dead Sea area would be finished. We will start later in Aqaba, and we have formed a committee to provide a master plan for Wadi Rum."



Mohammad Adwan

the only way to succeed is to have proper partnership between the public and private sectors," the minister added.

Among the plans under consideration by the government is one to privatise the Amman Hotel Training College and another to reestablish a tourism board with participation from the private sector, he said.

"We have much work to do and we believe that within the peace phase, every facet of life would change," said the minister. "We are studying all the scenarios and possibilities."

Sunday's gathering was the first "business exchange" forum organised by Forte Grand.

The forum is described as seeking to generate extra business activity and opportunities... improve communications, develop business relations and augment existing groups of similar interest through offering an informal opportunity for meeting and exchanging information.

Participation is open to all, "the sole qualification being an interest and an ability to do business in Jordan and/or the related region," said a press release from the Business Exchange, which is located at Forte Grand.

WHAT'S GOING ON

THIRD YOUTH THEATRE FESTIVAL

★ Drama in Arabic entitled "Sleif and Death" at the Royal Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

★ Exhibition of oil paintings by artist Muhammad Abu Zraiq at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

★ Exhibition of Jordanian-made furniture at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel (11:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. and 4:00-11:00 p.m.).

★ Plastic art exhibition by Khaled Al Bdour at the Royal Cultural Centre.

Woman's body found in well

By Rana Hussein
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Police are investigating the mysterious death of a 34-year-old woman whose decomposed body was found in a deserted water well 15 kilometres north of Thughrat Al Jub town in Mafraq, police and Civil Defence Department (CDD) reports said.

Ayeshah S.M. was reported missing by her family on June 16, a police official told the Jordan Times. Police were alerted last Sunday that a woman's body was found dumped in a well.

A family member told the Jordan Times that the woman was mentally ill, and that possibly she committed suicide by jumping in the well.

Another relative said that the woman, who was living with her sisters and brothers, was being harassed by one of her brothers and she decided to commit suicide rather than live with her family.

Police would not confirm any of the allegations and refused to release any details.

The woman's body was taken to Mafraq Military Hospital for an autopsy.

Boy dies from rifle shot

An eight-year-old boy

was accidentally shot and killed Sunday, according to a police report.

The victim's uncle told police that he had carried his licenced hunting rifle to his brother's house. He said the rifle accidentally fell, and a bullet was fired striking his nephew Mohammad in the abdomen.

Sources at Al Bashir Hospital, where the boy was taken, said Mohammad was dead on arrival. Police said they have seized the rifle and are investigating the incident. The victim's uncle was 36-years-old.

Mine workers injured in explosion

Four phosphate mine workers were injured Sunday following a gas pipe explosion in Al Hassa area, CDD reports showed.

According to the report, the victims, all in their early 20s, were welding a gas pipe when it exploded. The fragmented pieces of metal piping slammed the workers inflicting serious injuries.

The men were taken to Karak Military Hospital for treatment.

Three of the injured left hospital Sunday evening, a hospital official told the Jordan Times.

An employee at the mines said the fourth man was transferred to Malhas Hospital in Amman.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1973.
 جريدة الأردن سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

U.N. shadow over Yemen

THE UNITED Nations Security Council is now poised to take further action to stop the fighting in Yemen but at the cost of Sanaa. The new conditions being imposed on both warring parties in the civil war in Yemen call for renouncing once again war as a tool to settle the conflict in the country, something that North Yemen would most likely reject. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Salih has been advocating the resolution of his dispute with Aden's leadership on his own terms including by resort to an all-out assault on Aden unless South Yemen leader Ali Salem Al Bidh goes back on his declaration of an independent South Yemeni state.

The United Nations appears to have sided with Aden when it decided that war should be rejected as a method to settle the dispute. Not only that, the council is also calling for the resumption of peace talks between the two sides without any prior conditions. This double-edged perspective by the international community looks to be anathema to the immediate goals of Sanaa which was banking on its own military might to roll back events in the country to the pre-war times when Yemen was still a united state.

In so doing the international organisation appears also to have rejected the thesis of President Salih that the war raging in his country is only an internal situation that should be neither internationalised nor regionalised. In retrospect, Sanaa was on soft grounds when it decided that the nearly two-month old war is of no concern to the international community including the Arab World. The Security Council itself has jurisdiction over all disputes that threaten international peace and security.

There is no doubt that the vicious bloodletting in Yemen falls into the category of the situations that threaten regional peace and security. Where Sanaa is right is over its insistence that the unity of the country must be preserved until changed through a constitutional process. Aden did not go through a constitutional process in renouncing the unity of the country deciding unilaterally to undo what the entire nation had painstakingly put together. The Yemeni president would be on stronger grounds therefore if he insisted on the legal method of settling the dispute between the north and the south instead of just telling the comity of nations that it is not their business to meddle in what he views as an internal conflict.

Since the Security Council is also prepared to go the extra mile to give effect to its second resolution on the conflict, Sanaa must be prepared to consider its options in the light of the need to offer reasonable accommodation to the new guidelines set by the council. Otherwise it would be out on a limb from which it may not be able to extricate itself easily.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i daily Monday commented with sarcasm on a statement by Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Musa in which he said that Cairo and Amman are bound to launch coordination within the framework of the peace process. Why can Jordan and Egypt cooperate only where Israel is involved and in matters related to the peace process while they can do that as normal neighbours at any time? asked Tareq Masarweh. The writer said that Jordan and Egypt are not at war and they do not require a peace process for relations between them to flourish. There are tens of thousands of Egyptians working and living in Jordan and transferring their savings home, and there are numerous economic agreements binding Cairo with Amman. Therefore, said the writer, the two countries do not need Israel as a catalyst for bolstering their bilateral relations. He said that the Egyptian minister is wrong to believe that after a peace agreement, funds from Europe and the United States would be pouring into this region. Citing as an example the West's failure to live up to its promises for economic aid to Russia, the writer said that the West cannot be counted on to bring about the prosperity of which the Egyptian minister is dreaming.

TAHER AL ADWAN, a columnist in Al Doustour, said Monday that peace is still out of reach, contrary to what most people in this region believe. More than three years have passed since the convening of the Madrid conference and no Arab party has yet recovered its lost rights and usurped lands waters, while the Palestinians are confined to a very tiny area of Palestine which can by no means be considered away for settling the Palestine issue, said the writer. Jordan, Syria and Lebanon are seeking the restoration of their land, something which has not materialised so far; and mere negotiations cannot mean peace is near. In the battle for peace, the Israeli government is finding every pretext for delaying any settlement of the conflict or the implementation of agreements and U.N. resolutions. Therefore, he said, any talk about joint economic ventures with Israel is a mirage that tends to mislead public opinion and divert attention from the actual issue of occupation. In light of these facts, and developments, one can rest assured that Middle East peace is still out of reach.

The View from Fourth Circle

People and history challenging the nation-state

By Rami G. Khouri

One of the defining characteristics of the world today seems to be a pattern of turbulence in the very structure of societies and countries that had been relatively stable for the past five or six decades. Conventional wisdom has it that the end of the cold war has allowed ancient, tribal identities to reassert themselves, leading to the conflicts and tensions that are most evident in places such as the former Yugoslavia and other parts of the former Soviet Union.

This is too narrow and too Western-oriented a view, however, for explaining wider and deeper a pattern of state upheaval and national transformation that, I believe, far transcends the fate of the former communist bloc. It does not adequately explain what is happening, for example, in the Middle East, Africa and even parts of Western Europe and North America.

I think that we need to step back even further from the cold war scenario to start to appreciate the full dimensions of what is happening in the world. I would suggest that we may be witnessing a fundamental transformation — perhaps a historical correction or readjustment — of human society that will prove to be as important as the several seminal global phenomena that have defined human society on earth during the past ten millennia — historical phenomena such as the advent of the year-round agricultural/hunting village in the 8th-5th millennia B.C., the city-state in the 4th millennium B.C., the religious civilisation in the 3rd/2nd millennia B.C., the ancient empire in the 1st millennium B.C. and A.D., the emergence of the political/cultural nation-state in England and France in the 16th/17th centuries A.D., the advent of the modern empire in the 18th-19th centuries A.D., and the spread of liberal democratic republicanism from the end of the 18th century until today.

For the past 200 years or so, most of the world has been configured according to the model of the French, British and American nation-states, or according to the imperial needs and inclinations of major European and American nations/states. The cold war and the several Euro-centric totalitarian movements that defined the 20th Century (Marxism/Communism, Nazism, Fascism) were all extensions of national identities and clearly defined nation-states that enjoyed imperial interests or ambitions.

Today, the world witnesses the spread of new forms of identity and national configuration that essentially contradict the dominance of the nation-state and its imperial appendages. Tribalism, ethnicity and religious nationalism are the most obvious forms of the new identities that are challenging the made-in-Europe nation-state; in fact, these more ancient cultural identities and group affiliations are not so new. They have, in one form or another, defined most of the peoples of the world for most of the span of time since human beings first settled into year-round villages in the Neolithic period, nearly 10,000 years ago.

Historically speaking, the French and American-style nation-state is the new kid on the block of human civilisation.

I believe that what we witness today in many parts of Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Africa (Yugoslavia, Georgia, Crimea, Italy, Iraq, Rwanda, Lebanon, Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, to mention only the most obvious) is not a senseless, maniacal regression into militaristic and tribal warfare, but rather an understandable reassertion of traditional forms of communal identity and "national" configuration that are more comfortable to many people than the young, novel and obviously vulnerable concept of the nation-state.

It is impossible now to predict where this process of national reconfiguration will lead to. All we can say today is that the nation-state system that was born in Western Europe several centuries ago is running into strong resistance in many parts of the world, for several reasons; among the most important reasons are: a) the fragility of the nation-state in the face of more powerful cultural factors such as ethnicity, religion and tribalism, b) the inability of many modern nation-states to respond to their people's basic human needs (shelter, income, water, arable land, social services), c) the inability of distinct cultural/ethnic groups to express their identities within the superstructure of the centralised nation-state, d) the severe economic distortions and stresses experienced by artificial nation-states that suffer grave imbalances between their natural resource base, their economic carrying capacity and their population size and, e) the inability of a small but growing number of nation-states to assure the basic physical security of all their people, especially where minorities fear for their rights and their survival.

The reassertion of ancient forms of communal/national identity does not necessarily mean the demise of the nation-state, but is probably a sign of the need to make significant adjustments in the form and function of existing states. This is not only a phenomenon of the Third World, for we can see signs of the same process in the industrialised world.

In the United States and Canada, for example, ethnicity and regionalism are strong factors that are forcing a reassertment of established political structures. The rise of gangs and the growing power of black Muslims in inner city black and hispanic neighbourhoods are signs of this phenomenon. Another sign is the extraordinary growth of home- and neighbourhood-based private security systems in affluent, mostly white, neighbourhoods in the United States, where tens of billions of dollars are spent on assuring the security that the state is increasingly unable to provide. The growth of ethnicity and regionalism in Western Europe is another manifestation of this same process.

This is also very obvious in many parts of the Middle East (Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Lebanon, Yemen, Western Sahara, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, etc.) where the state structure is being challenged by distinct ethnic/religious groups that feel threatened or vulnerable. The West explicitly recognises

and acts upon this phenomenon, for example, in policies directed towards the Kurds and Shiites in Iraq, the Maronites in Lebanon or the southern population in Sudan.

We feel this force less in Jordan, because we are a smaller country with more manageable socio-economic problems and because the state has enjoyed two assets that are not as prevalent in other Middle Eastern countries: a strong central government whose laws, economic policies, and security system explicitly strive to assure the rights of all segments of the population and the unifying, humanistic role of the monarchy.

But even in Jordan we can identify several different aspects of individual and communal identity that are simultaneously engaged in the historical quest for forms of national configuration that are at once culturally authentic, emotionally satisfying and equitable in the distribution of socio-economic gains. Within the parameters of the modern state of Jordan we can identify today the following active currents: tribalism, Islam, pan-Arabism and its Levantine/pan-Syrianism offspring, Hashemism, trans-Jordanian nationalism, Jordanian-Palestinian confederalism, secular pluralistic democracy and Western-oriented capitalistic materialism.

These are not mutually exclusive forces, for no society is defined only by a single identity. What differentiates Jordan from other, more troubled lands in this region is the fact that our quest for a satisfying, stable and credible synthesis of all these indigenous forces of identity is taking place in a rational manner. We occasionally experience some stresses and strains when these forces compete for political ascendancy and ideological triumphalism; but on the whole, we have been able to engage in the process of national reconfiguration in an orderly and peaceful manner. Others in the region are not as fortunate, and the result is a Yemen or a Somalia.

It is important, at this moment of great national change and frequent inter-communal violence in many parts of the world, to step back from the day-to-day events and try to recognise the wider historical process that is under way. We are increasingly conditioned by our dependence on the Western, especially the American, media to adopt the presumptuous Western perspective that sees the current global turmoil as a sign of primitive cultures engaged in bloody emotionalism.

The reality is rather more complex and less depressing. The reality is that we are still engaged in the exciting, often messy process of history — of individuals and families and communities seeking social and national configurations that make sense and that can endure as stable, productive and humane societies. One suspects that as this process unfolds in the next several centuries, the nation-state that has dominated the history of the modern world will give way to something different, perhaps even to something better and more logical for peoples who have made and suffered history for thousands of years.



S. Africa needs full defence review

By Ian Mackenzie
 Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's leaders must sit down and decide what sort of a military force the country wants, needs and can afford, defence analysts say.

"What we need is a thorough-going defence review which also incorporate a review of the defence industry," said Gavin Cartwright, director of the Military Research Group, widely regarded as an African National Congress (ANC) military think-tank.

Retired brigadier Bill Sass of the independent Institute for Defence Policy (IDP) said such a review would also have to cover the country's internal security and policing needs, and such things as border security, coastguard operations and, more generally, international peacekeeping.

The army is heavily involved in policing in a country where police generals say their forces are drastically under-strength to cope with rising crime, although political violence has fallen off since the historic all-race elections in April.

The defence allocations presented as part of the national budget for the 1994-95 fiscal year put to parliament this week rose to 10.6 billion rand (\$2.9 billion from 9.4 billion rand (\$2.6 billion) for the past year.

But the defence ministry noted in a budget memorandum this included the

cost of integrating former anti-apartheid guerrillas and former black homeland forces into the new South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

Among these are members of Umkhonto Wesizwe (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress formerly headed by

"The army is heavily involved in policing in a country where police generals say their forces are drastically under-strength to cope with rising crime, although political violence has fallen off since the historic all-race elections in April."

new defence minister Joe Modise and his new deputy, former ANC military intelligence chief Ronald Kasrils.

The defence ministry said that without allocations for integration, the SANDF budget showed a real decrease of 13 per cent.

Finance Minister Derek Keys, in his budget speech, said 650 million rand (\$180 million) had been pruned from proposed defence spending to help fund the government's Reconstruction and Development

Programme (RDP) to redress apartheid wrongs.

The defence budget had already fallen 44 per cent in real terms since the end of South Africa's military involvement in the Angolan war in 1989, with an even sharper drop of around 60 per cent in capital expenditure.

Both the ministry and defence force chief general George Meiring said the defence budget had been slashed to the bone and further cuts in SANDF spending "will have a serious effect on the effectiveness of such a force."

The SANDF has a current trimmed-down manpower level of around 70,000, which could jump to around 130,000 over the next couple of years as integration proceeds before rationalisation cuts the numbers back again.

Analysts said the funding cut in real terms had been expected. "There was no dramatic rise or vicious cuts," said Mr. Sass.

But they agreed a full review was required to set the defence force on course for the future.

The review should include political leaders, the defence ministry, foreign affairs, the police, the trade union movement and full parliamentary debate, said Mr. Sass and Laurie Nathan, director of the Centre for Conflict Resolution at Cape Town University.

"For example, politicians have to decide if we are going to be involved in peacekeeping and to what extent," Mr. Nathan said.

Mr. Sass said there was growing pressure on South Africa to become involved as a leader in African affairs — from among others the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the United Nations and even the United States.

A senior U.S. official said earlier this year that Washington wanted to see South Africa maintain a viable defence industry, built up of necessity during the apartheid era to equip a defence force largely isolated from the world.

U.S. defence officials have also talked of South Africa spearheading a pan-African quick reaction force on a continent notable for its volatility.

LETTERS

Religion is not the issue

To the Editor:

IT SEEMS to me as the debate that Mr. David Harris started in the Jordan Times a while ago is now getting more than just a bit out of hands. The best proof of this is Tammy Habib's letter (Jordan Times, June 20) suggesting that in a "true" Islamic society, drugs, alcohol, pre-marital sex, homosexuality, porn films and books... would not be tolerated.

It would be easy to argue that the same goes for a "true" (what-ever that might mean) Christian state, but since these kind of theistic states are non-existent (apart from maybe the Vatican) it seems pointless to have a discussion based on utopia.

Tammy Habib also says that the "teachings of Islam do place limits on everyone's behaviour..." This has also been tried in our neighbouring countries. Banning of satellite dishes, alcohol prohibition, censorship and recently sharia punishments have been found adequate in Iraq — but does this mean that society becomes more "true"?

In my opinion most people in the West are to be compared with the Asadiths, mentioned in "Al Hudjurat" (Sura 49). This means that we might have confessed ourselves to Christianity, but faith has not yet come into our hearts. I also think that most Westerners firmly believe in democracy as some kind of "pseudo-religion". This means, among a lot of other things, that a woman should be treated with equal respect as a man. She should have the same right to education and jobs as a man. In court, a female witness is as good as a male witness, she inherits on the same conditions as a man, etc...

As I understand it, Mr. Harris just asked a simple question: Why his female friends are being treated differently for the mere reason of being Westerners? The answers that were given seemed to be a sort of it is better in America and don't come and tell us attitude. And finally Tammy Habib tries to turn the subject into a religious matter.

Well, let me just say that this is not a religious "thing". It has not to do with the situation in America or elsewhere. It is just a simple matter of respect for other peoples' integrity. Wherever you come from, male or female, religious or atheist. And this goes for all of us.

Mattis Bengtsson,
 Sweden.

for example, in police
Services in Iraq, the
population in Sudan,
an, because we are a
e socio-economic prob
m countries, a strong
the rights of all segm
ng humanitarian role of

identif, several differe
national identity that
at once culturally auto
the in the distribution
e parameters of the mod
today the following activ
Arabism and its Islamic
humanism, trans-Jordan
the centralisation, social
entertainment capital

forces, for no society
What differentiates Jordan
the region is the fact that
and are the synthesis of all
which is taking place in it
experience some strong
where for political associa
over the whole, we have
of national recogniti
manier. Others in the regio
of a human or a Somali
of a great national change
in many parts of the
the events and we
under a new way. We
dependence on the
made to adapt the
that sees the current
active duties engaged

and less depressing
in the evening, the
and families are
national configurations
the process enable
the process enable
the process enable
the process enable

هكذا من الأصل

Features

Writer triggers row 'too hot to handle'

By Anis Ahmad
Reuters

DHAKA — A furor over Bangladesh writer Taslima Nasrin has emboldened religious fundamentalists and may even disturb the country's delicate political balance, diplomats and analysts said.

Ms. Nasrin faces death at the hands of Muslim fundamentalists, one of whom has offered a reward for her killing, because of her alleged public attacks on Islam and her alleged call for a revision of The Holy Quran.

The Bangladeshi government itself has ordered her arrest, and analysts and diplomats say politicians' general failure to tame the fundamentalists could destabilise national politics.

"Such failures have encouraged the country's ultra-rightist forces to regroup and reassert their presence — and perhaps to put their case forward on other issues," a political scientist said.

"In the name of her war on Islam, Nasrin did more service to the fundamentalists than doing disservice. She has actually provided them a chance to raise their voice and show vigour," he added.

"This has changed the country's delicate political balance. It may now upset stability, deter reforms and stagnate progress," he said.

One Asian diplomat said he was worried about the controversy's implications.

"The country with tremendous prospects for development and reforms

now confronts perhaps its worst crisis," he said on Tuesday.

"The Nasrin issue has caught the attention of the world... and is unlikely to rest in the immediate future," he said. "Maybe (for government) it is too hot to handle," he did not elaborate.

Ms. Nasrin is her early 30s, provoked fury by allegedly telling India's Statesman newspaper that holy book, The Holy Quran, should be thoroughly revised.

She also drew widespread indignation in Bangladesh for her public criticism of marriage and for promoting free sex.

The government ordered her arrest after the Bangladesh Times reprinted the Statesman article on June 4, triggering an angry reaction from local Islamic fundamentalist groups.

Fundamentalist leader Mufi Nazrul Islam has offered a 100,000 taka (\$2,500) reward for anyone who kills Ms. Nasrin. The writer has since been in hiding and reliable sources say she might ask for asylum in another country.

Ms. Nasrin said she had been misquoted by the Statesman. The Statesman reporter, Sujata Sen, denied the charge.

Fundamentalist groups, known as the Islamic Morcha, called for a half-day general strike across Bangladesh on June 30 to bolster the campaign for Ms. Nasrin's death and punishment of others who attack Islam.

They have been supported by Bangladesh's principal fundamentalist



Taslima Nasrin

party, the Jamaat-e-Islami, which has 20 seats in the 330-member parliament.

Ms. Nasrin has fuelled the controversy further by telling the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) that Islam treated women as slaves.

"Our religion doesn't give women any human dignity. Women are considered slaves," she told ABC's foreign correspond

Rebels, French converge on Rwanda government

By Aiden Hartley
Reuters

KIGALI — French troops spearheading "operation Turquoise" and rebels are advancing towards each other in Rwanda with the same aim of ending massacres in government territory separating them.

The rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), full of hatred for France because it armed and trained the RPF's enemies, says it could accept the foreign mission if it remains strictly humanitarian.

The question is whether rebels will attack if they come into contact with French commandos, believing they have come once again to defend the government.

The mainly Tutsi RPF now controls two-thirds of Rwanda, and says its forces have advanced at least 10 km west of the regional town of Gitarama they captured two weeks ago.

Just 75 km down the road in Kibuye are French soldiers assessing humanitarian needs.

Rebel positions around Ruhengeri in the northwest are just 35 km from the French patrols in the border town of Gisenyi, now seat of the all-Hutu interim government.

On Sunday the U.N. said 25,000 trapped people, mainly Tutsi, were "hostages" on the government side of the capital Kigali. U.N. rescue operations

have ground to a virtual halt.

Fresh massacres of Tutsi trapped in Kigali could possibly force the French to intervene to save them there. It was the June 11 massacre of 60 Tutsi boys in the Sainte Famille Church area that sparked French outrage which led to "Turquoise."

They would then be directly under threat of rebel guns in the absence of a ceasefire, and under their U.N. mandate the French could use pre-emptive force.

"One thing for sure is the RPF is going to carry on with its operations. Anybody coming in between the forces will certainly pose a problem," said rebel colonel Frank Mugabage on Friday.

Mr. Mugabage said the RPF had been reassured the French could not stray from their mandate of saving civilians — mainly the Tutsi victims of mass killings — because it had U.N. Security Council backing.

But the rebels still suspect the French could have what they call "a hidden

agenda" to rob RPF forces of victory and save government leaders from facing their harsh justice.

"You remember their mission here at the beginning of the war was supposed to be humanitarian?" Mr. Mugabage said.

Hundreds of French troops were in Kigali days after the RPF first invaded from neighbouring Uganda in October 1990. Officially the French were protecting their nationals.

But France, signatory to a defence agreement to protect Rwanda if it was

Hutu militias blamed for most of the massacres of 500,000 Tutsis and opposition Hutus.

The French left late last year under heavy diplomatic pressure from the RPF and Western and African countries who brokered the August 1992 peace deal that collapsed hours after Hutu President Juvenal Habyarimana was assassinated on April 6.

By that time, human rights workers say the "zero network", Habyarimana's close circle, had drawn up the doomsday plan for the extermination of all political opposition.

French soldiers deployed in western Rwanda, — deliberately on the other side of the country from rebel areas — have discovered mass graves wherever they have gone since they arrived on Thursday.

In stark evidence of the "success" of the Hutu government's dark plan, they found just 10,000 Tutsis in the southwestern prefecture of Cyangugu.

Local Tutsi priests believe more than half the 45,000 who have vanished have been killed, while the rest fled to Zaire.

Hutus who welcomed the French like old allies last week have been scolded like naughty children, forced to tear down the roadblocks where they killed so many while their guilt has been exposed with the discovery of each new grave.

Cardinal shifts expected

(Continued from page 1)

and challenges, such as heavy external debt, a stringent Adjustment and Restructuring Programme with both the IMF and the World Bank, and a democratic process where expectations are rising continuously. However, we consider such challenges to be needed with or without a peace process, although they constitute requirements for the success of the process itself. We are not hesitant to do whatever is needed to arrive at peace. We are driven by our sincere intentions to stand up to the challenge and modernise our society to the level that we aspire.

If our economic conditions improve, and the peace process promises the enhancement of our welfare, we shall be able to take the costs required for a lasting peace. The same should be expected from every other party to the process.

We believe that we in Jordan have done our share and we shall continue to do so. The burdens which we have shouldered throughout the years since 1948 could have destroyed more powerful entities than ours. No country in the area has undergone the geographic and demographic upheavals that we have. Yet, our internal stability was always maintained. We boast many achievements in terms of growth, welfare and human development. I believe Jordan is a country to bet on. Its vision of peace rests on the three parameters of democracy, security, and respect for human rights.

With these fundamentals, we have been able to brave our way towards the objective of peace.

I would like to rather impress upon you certain solid facts which approximate the real challenge to peace that Jordan is going to face. Our foreign debt burden was U.S. \$8.2 billion at the end of 1989. During that year, Arab aid stopped, at a time when debt servicing reached its top. The foreign exchange gap caused a fast deterioration in the exchange rate of our currency. People who held Jordanian dinars incurred a loss of 50 per cent in the purchasing power of such holdings. Price levels automatically increased by 25 per cent and unemployment reached 20 per cent. In 1990, the recession continued to stifle the economy. Jordan's internal stability was further threatened by the rise in poverty levels. More than 20 per cent of the households in Jordan earned incomes at or below the poverty line.

Meanwhile, the pressure to streamline the economy continued to rise. Our creditors wanted to ensure that we adopted measures which would guarantee our ability to repay. Naturally, this meant that the net capital flows in Jordan were negative. In other words, the ailing economy of Jordan was exporting capital funds rather than bringing them in. At this particular juncture, the Gulf war came upon us. It took the region in its stride, with Jordan losing heavily in its markets, foreign exchange earnings and job opportunities in the Gulf. More than 300,000 Jordanians returned, leading to an overnight population increase of 10 per cent. The pressure on our limited resources was too big to bear. Moreover, a million third-country nationals spent an average of three months on Jordanian soil while in transit to their homelands from the war-stricken Gulf. Their bill was completely

footed by Jordan.

In 1991 and beyond, and as a result of the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq, Jordan was singled out among Iraq's neighbours for thorough inspection. Ships and vessels which were bound to Aqaba, Jordan's only port, were subjected to stringent blockade measures. As a result, the cost of our imports increased while the export proceed declined. In the meantime Jordan continued to strictly adhere to the economic restructuring and adjustment conditions which were signed with the IMF and the World Bank. The total impact of all these factors is estimated to have reached \$15 billion thus far, or three times our annual gross national product.

These adverse events did not dull Jordan's spirit to go on with the peace process. Nor had these losses dampened our urge to apply orthodox macro-economic policies. In 1992, the Jordanian economy registered an outstanding 11 per cent growth rate, 5.5 per cent in 1993 and the same rate is expected for 1994. The more admirable aspect is that such growth was made at a very low rate of inflation, which has stood at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent since 1992. These achievements need to be sustained in the coming years for people to feel that peace is not costly but rewarding.

I have cited these facts and figures in order to demonstrate to you that when Jordan decided to go for peace, it was charting a risk-ridden path for itself. Our commitment to peace has therefore been proven beyond any doubt.

The next stage of peace needs Jordan, and without Jordan's active role, the peace effort cannot be completed. A regional concept to sustain peace must be developed and a cooperative conflict resolution among the parties to the peace must be engendered. This effort will require investments in Jordan's viability and welfare. We need to work together to resolve acute shortages of water, food and job opportunities. We also need to cooperate in order to avoid environmental decay, threats to security and extremism.

The world should acknowledge Jordan's role in having been the first to call for a peaceful resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the first to accept the invitation to Madrid, the first to join multilateral negotiations, and to having provided the umbrella for the Palestinians to join the peace process. Jordan is the largest host of Palestinian refugees and displaced persons, and it was the only country which gave them citizenship and allowed them to enjoy all its ensuing rights. Moreover, Jordan has always served as a security zone for its neighbours. Such services and sacrifices by Jordan have largely gone unrecognised.

We view our forthcoming role as the "guardians of peace." Yet we cannot do that if our Jordanian society as a whole does not see the benefits of peace, which should ensure a better life for all concerned. Jordan, a poor country in resources, is the weaker party in terms of economic potential as compared to its richer neighbours in the West, South and North and East. For Jordan to play its binding and reconciling role it must be strong itself. This conclusion is not meant to plead Jordan's case for assistance, we are committed to peace and we should put our case as it is based on hard facts.



South Korean village children play in the wreckage of an old North Korean train on the southern side of the heavily fortified Demilitarised Zone (AFP photo)

South Koreans pray for peace on anniversary of war

By David Thurber
The Associated Press

IMJIN-GAK, South Korea — Forty-four years ago Saturday, North Korean troops streamed across this River Valley as they launched the invasion of South Korea that began the Korean war.

Yun Ki-Hyon watched as poorly armed South Korean soldiers tried vainly to stop the onslaught.

"I first knew the North was invading when I saw waves of refugees swimming across the river toward us," says Yun, now 80.

Yun's village was burned to the ground on the first day of the conflict that was to continue for three years. The war ended without a formal peace treaty, leaving tensions unresolved.

Small groups of South Koreans, including Yun, gathered here to mark Saturday's anniversary, many peering quietly across barbed-wire fences toward the north. Some prayed for peace.

"The tragedy can't be

allowed to happen again," said Lee Chae-Suk, a 67-year-old war veteran. "I would rather die than experience the war again."

Fears of another armed conflict rose this month over the North's refusal to allow full inspections of its nuclear programme, and subsequent U.S.-led threats of sanctions from the United Nations.

In Seoul about 80,000 Christians gathered to pray for a peaceful resolution of the nuclear tensions and for reunification.

Communist North Korea, meanwhile, accused the United States and South Korea once again of starting the war and told Washington it must end its hostility toward the North to avoid another conflict.

"If the United States really does not want to see a repetition (of the Korean war), it must rectify its outdated Korean policy of blindly antagonising" the North — North Korean newspaper.

In 1950, as now, tension

had been rising for months.

And like now, North Korean President Kim Il Sung had offered to hold unprecedented summit talks later in the summer with his southern rival.

The Korean Peninsula had been partitioned at the

leaving behind smaller groups of military advisers.

The United States had tired of overseas military responsibilities after World War II and President Harry Truman was eager to impose spending cuts. The joint chiefs of staff had also

quently had refused to provide his ill-trained army with tanks, aircraft or large artillery.

As a result, the invading Communists, led by columns of Soviet-made T-34 tanks, were virtually unstoppable. Seoul, just 40 kilometres from the border, fell within four days.

The North quickly took all but a small corner of the country, but lost a gamble that the United States wouldn't intervene.

When the war ended with a ceasefire in August 1953, there were four million casualties. The U.S. losses, including 54,246 American deaths, during the three years were nearly as great as in more than 10 years in Vietnam.

Militarily, the Korean situation has changed dramatically since then.

Unlike 1950, 37,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed in South Korea acting as a "trip-wire" to guarantee American involvement in any conflict. South Korea's well-trained military is also far different from 44 years ago.

"There is no doubt whatsoever that an attack by the North would result in the destruction of the North and its leadership," U.S. Sen. Phil Gramm said in Seoul last week after inspecting South Korean defences.

U.S. officials in Seoul say they're more hopeful now that sanctions and threats of force won't be needed to settle the tensions over North Korea's suspected development of nuclear weapons.

They say they've been encouraged by the non-polemical tone and cooperative nature of contacts from North Korea this past week following Kim Il Sung's offer to freeze the North's nuclear programme in exchange for high-level talks with Washington, and to hold a summit between the two Koreas.

Meeting to plan that summit is scheduled for Tuesday.

"We pray that the talks on Tuesday will be successful," a group of South Koreans here prayed together Saturday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1994

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1994

Financial Markets
in co-operation with
Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close June 27, 1994	Tel Aviv Close June 27, 1994
Sterling Pound	1.5525	1.5556
Deutsche Mark	1.5640	1.5775
Swiss Franc	1.3277	1.3298
French Franc	5.4765	5.4165**
Japanese Yen	100.53	99.93
European Currency Unit	1.2097	1.2117**

European Currency Unit

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTH	6 MTH	12 MTH
U.S. Dollar	4.1200	4.1300	4.1100	4.1700
Sterling Pound	4.1500	4.1700	4.1600	4.2100
Deutsche Mark	4.7500	4.7500	4.7500	4.9000
Swiss Franc	3.9300	4.0600	4.1200	4.1700
French Franc	5.2500	5.3700	5.5000	5.4700
Japanese Yen	1.8700	1.9300	2.0000	2.2500
European Currency Unit	5.6400	5.6700	5.6400	5.7500

Previous Metals

Metal	USD Oz	JD Oz	Metal	USD Oz	JD Oz
Gold	390.35	7.70	Silver	5.39	0.125

General Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	Buy	Sell
U.S. Dollar	0.6870	0.6940
Sterling Pound	1.0670	1.0720
Deutsche Mark	0.4350	0.4372
Swiss Franc	0.5149	0.5225
French Franc	0.1269	0.1275
Japanese Yen	0.6868	0.6902
Dutch Guilder	0.3882	0.3901
Swedish Krona	0.0000	0.0000

Italian Lira	0.0011	0.0012
Belgian Franc	0.0000	0.0000

Other Currencies

Currency	Buy	Sell
Rubroun Dimar	1.5000	1.5100
Lebanese Lira	0.0000	0.0000
Saudi Riyal	0.1809	0.1835
Kuwaiti Dinar	0.2570	0.2600
Qatari Riyal	0.1805	0.1835
Egyptian Pound	0.0010	0.0010
Omani Riyal	1.7650	1.7810
U.A.E. Dirham	0.1805	0.1835
Greek Drachma	0.0015	0.0017
Cypriot Pound	1.1351	1.1406

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Monday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.3908/18	Canadian dollar
	1.5785/95	Deutsche marks
	1.7700/10	Dutch guilders
	1.3235/45	Swiss francs
	32.51/55	Belgian francs
	5.4090/40	French francs
	156.12/2.7	Italian lire
	99.86/96	Japanese yen
	7.6100/00	Swedish crowns
	6.8720/70	Norwegian crowns
	6.2000/50	Danish crowns
	11.5545/55	
One sterling		
One ounce of gold	\$390.10/390.60	

GATT deal to widen Arab farm gap

ABU DHABI (AFP) — The GATT deal to remove trade barriers will prompt Arab farmers to raise production to face competition, but it will also raise the region's already large food import bill, Arab officials and experts said Sunday.

Although they form less than five per cent of the world population, the Arab League's 22 members account for nearly 12 per cent of total world farm imports, according to official Arab figures.

The agricultural imports averaged \$23 billion a year over the past decade, while exports did not exceed \$5 billion, said Mamun Hassan, director of the Kuwait-based Arab Corporation for Investment Guarantee (ACIG).

"When subsidies on farm output are removed, in line with the recent accord by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), world food prices will naturally rise," he told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Fajr.

"This will have two effects. It will force Arab states to pay more for food while it will also encourage farmers to upgrade output to face competition and get higher prices for their products."

Several Arab states are now members of the Geneva-based GATT, which has turned into a new group called the World Trade Organisation.

The deal signed in Morocco two months ago called for removing trade barriers among its nearly 120 members and lifting subsidies on national products.

Experts said Saudi Arabia would suffer more than other Arab states from the agreement, as it spends billions of dollars on agricultural subsidies, mainly for wheat.

Other Gulf states also subsidize vegetable and fruit in a bid to achieve self-sufficiency.

Development of the farming sector in Sudan could solve the Arab food problems, as it has vast arable areas, a Gulf-based expert said.

"But Sudan has no funds, its infrastructure is primitive and the country is threatened with disintegration because of the civil war. Only a major investor will put his funds into the farming sector now."

The situation in other fertile Arab countries is not much better.

Iraq is facing international sanctions and an uncertain political situation, and Algeria is hit by Muslim militant unrest.

Somalia, also a member of the Arab League, is torn by civil war, total arable area in the Arab world, estimated at 198 million hectares.

So far only 27 per cent of the land has been exploited due to lack of investment.

The rapid growth in Arab population has combined with such problems to aggravate the region's food gap, the difference between farm imports and exports.

According to the Abu Dhabi-based Arab Monetary Fund, the cumulative Arab food import bill totalled around \$210 billion between 1980 and 1990, while exports stood at only \$40 billion.

Israel's central bank moves against inflation

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's central bank, alarmed at double-digit inflation, announced Monday another move in a series of steady interest rate rises.

The Bank of Israel said its lowest lending rate to commercial banks in July would go up 0.5 per cent to 11.3 per cent. On average, banking sources said, banks would borrow money at 12 per cent.

Israel's two largest commercial banks, Bank Hapoalim and Bank Leumi, quickly passed the increase on to customers, announcing a 0.5 percentage point rise in their prime rates.

"The rate increase ... is necessary because of the continued rise in prices recently and in order to narrow the deviation from the inflationary target set by the government and the bank for 1994," the bank of Israel said in a statement.

An unexpectedly steep 1.2 per cent rise last month in the consumer price index, Israel's main inflation indicator, put the current annual rate at 14 per cent compared with a target of eight per cent.

The central bank and treasury blamed high housing prices, a result of heavy demand for new apartments in short supply, for much of the double-digit inflation.

Israel's Chambers of Commerce Association quickly condemned the bank, saying its use of rate hikes as a sole weapon against inflation was exaggerated and destructive.

"Instead of making a commitment to growth, the Bank of Israel is creating a psychological recession," association president Danny Gillerman said in a statement.

Mr. Gillerman, a member of the central bank's board of advisers, called for an emergency meeting of the forum to discuss what he called the bank's "misleading" step.

Besides Israel's old inflationary enemy — at one point in the 1980s the annual rate soared to 400 per cent — economic sentiment has been depressed by a free-falling and scandal-hit Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

Last week Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, in a rare comment on the economy, tried to inject a positive note. He said in a speech to business leaders that as long as he was in office profits made on the stock market would not be taxed.

Mr. Rabin said economic growth had been impressive in the past two years but noted pointedly that "the public feeling does not match those results."

Israel's economy grew by 3.4 per cent last year after 6.7 per cent in 1992. The Bank of Israel has forecast five per cent growth for 1994.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT, FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES, CUSTOMS CLEARANCE, TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KANAR & SONS
Tel: 604676 604686
P.O. Box 7806 Amman

FOR RENT & SALE

Many villas and apartments furnished or unfurnished.

For more details call:
Abdoun Real Estate
Tel: 810605/810609/810520
Fax: 810520

La vie beauty center

for Facial cleansing, Massage, Sugaring, Waxing, Nail Care, Make-Up And Bridal

Maria-Ub
We use the best French Cosmetics

fernand aubry
Reservation & Information
Um Uthmanah - Tel: 661217

The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room!

"Satellite T.V. Reception"

DAROTEL
Amman - Tel: 607193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax: 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTL JO
Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT

Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket

Mongolian Barbecue for Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214

Come and taste our specialties
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
Air Conditioned Hall

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Aliyah Girls School

Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
7:00 - Midnight
Tel: 638868

INTERCONTINENTAL

THE BEST IN INDIAN CUISINE

Bukhara
Only for Lunch & Dinner
For reservations call 823251

SZESHWAN GARDENS CHINESE RESTAURANT

Typical Chinese Foods
Skilled Chinese Chefs

Open 11:30 - 3:30 & 6:30 - Midnight

Take away is available

Shat Al-Arab Street
Um Uthmanah Commercial Center
Tel: 861174
Once Tested Always Loved

ENY Cassimir Garden Terrace

A casual place, friendly atmosphere in a unique garden setting.

Lunch, tea-time and dinner are served from 11:00 a.m. till 11:45 p.m.

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Tel: 643216

SELECT HOTEL

Superior Hotel Services for Businessmen & Families & its

NeGrEsCo Bar

Good Drinks & Excellent Snacks
Open Noons & Evenings

Jabal Al Webdeh/Tel. 637101/637102

SMARTZ International Cuisine

Summer Garden Lunches
Dinner Drinks Snacks

Open Noon to Midnight
Seven Days a Week

TELEPHONE: 815987

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at our shop and get:-

JUMBO photo size 30% larger
Free enlargement 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank
Phone: 604042
Swedish tel: 823891

Cleaning Services Every Day

fast, efficient, and professional Cleaners

Phone 604671

Electrolux

Milano Restaurant

You Know Our Pizzas & Sandwiches Now Try The Italian Pasta

Spaghetti Penne Fettuccine

Prepared to your taste

For Tel. 643216

La Coquette Restaurant

French Cuisine

Lunch & Dinner 7 days a week

Enjoy Our Selection of...

SEA FOOD

Tel: 680093/4 Fax: 823864
Shmeisani-Near Babiche Amman - Jordan

ICRC evacuates wounded from Kigali

Fighting continues in Rwanda

KIGALI (R) — The Red Cross evacuated 45 wounded from its hospital on the battered government side of the Rwandan capital Kigali to a clinic behind rebel lines during a lull in fierce fighting.

"They slept and fed on the truck and then this morning we got the green light," said a beaming Philippe Gaillard, chief delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The operation had to be aborted Sunday after rebels opened up with a fierce mortar barrage, violating a temporary truce and firing four bombs in the vicinity of the hospital.

Grimacing with agony, the stretcher-bound wounded were lifted out of trucks by Tunisian U.N. peacekeepers and relief workers on arrival at the King Faisal Hospital in rebel territory, where few casualties are suffered.

A team of doctors in the King Faisal from the medical charity Médecins Sans Frontières team is treating 220 wounded, most of them hurt in rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) efforts to bombard government forces into submission.

One woman wept, clutching a leg broken by a mortar bomb. Her newly-born baby lay asleep between her thighs on the stretcher.

Mr. Gaillard said he had to transfer casualties because the Red Cross hospital could not cope with the huge numbers coming in each day — it

is packed with 750 staff, patients and orphans.

"I don't want my hospital to become a refugee camp, it's an emergency hospital," he told reporters.

In an indication that the rebel drive to take full control of the city had reached a new pitch, the U.N. cancelled indefinitely plans to evacuate some of the estimated 30,000 civilians trapped by the fighting.

"Our military observers are so restricted we cannot say exactly where the front-line are, there are so many areas that are contested," U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) military spokesman Major Jean-Guy Plante told reporters.

Huge explosions, possibly from a hit ammunition dump, could be seen on the summit of the government-held Mount Kigali at dusk Sunday as rebel mortar bombs rained into the area.

Orange flames leapt into the sky, but it was not immediately clear whether a major rebel assault had been launched.

Rebels pounded government positions after dawn Monday with mortar and heavy machinegun fire.

Last week about 150 wounded were taken across the battle lines from the Red Cross hospital to the King Faisal.

Many of the wounded on the government side are soldiers, an indication of the

pounding forces there are taking from daily rebel mortar and artillery barrages.

"The reason they (the RPF) gave us as to why the truce was not observed was that they could not get to the private who was doing the firing," Maj. Plante told reporters.

Civilians have also been hit in crossfire, latest victims of a bloodbath which began with the slaughter of some 500,000 minority Tutsis and opposition Hutus by pro-government forces after President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed on April 6.

The Tutsi-dominated rebels say they are waiting for the Hutu government forces to respond to their truce terms.

"We asked the Red Cross to either ask government forces to withdraw from the nearby Camp Kigali (barracks) which is used to harass RPF positions or that they withdraw from the area near the barracks to a safer area," said RPF Lieutenant Tony Kabano.

Maj. Plante said the two sides had agreed to the evacuation of their trapped civilian supporters on a one-for-one basis but he added that a proposed handover point at Runda 20 kilometres south-west of Kigali was now the scene of heavy fighting.

The rebels have concentrated on capturing ground outside Kigali, which they have encircled, while trying to bludgeon the large regular

and militia forces in the capital with their mortars, artillery and Katynsha rockets.

Maj. Plante said it was impossible to know whether rebels were fighting their grip on Kigali but the capture of Runda would signal the total encirclement of the city.

French troops spearheading "Operation Turquoise" far west seem, at least for the time being, to have been able to carry out their mission to help victims of Rwanda's nightmare unhindered.

The rebels oppose the French intervention and initially threatened to confront French troops but they have since suggested they will tolerate the mission provided it remains purely humanitarian and does not hamper their attempts to crush government forces and win the civil war.

Meanwhile, the interim president of Burundi, which borders Rwanda and shares the same tribal mix, has warned that ethnic mistrust has put his central African state on the brink of an abyss.

"Besides the serious, shameful and reprehensible inter-ethnic massacres, political score-settling and all sorts of crimes which have been committed, the country today is on the verge of an abyss," Sylvester Nibantunga told reporters Sunday.

"Disturbance among citizens, notably with reference to their political and ethnic affiliations, has reached its climax."



A French soldier speaks with Rwandan Hutus in Kigali some 60 kilometres inside the border with Zaire (AFP photo)

Kohl may switch strategy after FDP loss

BONN (R) — Germany's Free Democrats suffered a fourth straight election loss at the weekend, raising the prospect of a major tactical switch by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his bid for reelection.

The liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), which has shared power with Mr. Kohl in the federal government for the last 12 years, failed spectacularly to clear the five per cent hurdle needed to win parliamentary seats in the eastern German state of Saxony-Anhalt.

The FDP, adrift from the mainstream since longtime

leader Hans-Dietrich Genscher dropped out of the limelight two years ago, risked forfeiting its traditional king-maker role if its losing streak continues until the Oct. 16 general election.

Free Democrat leaders and media commentators said Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) could now be forced into a coalition with the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) as a result of Sunday's election in which CDU candidates narrowly scraped home.

"Kohl will not be chancellor anymore without the

FDP, unless he wants to form a grand coalition (with the SPD)," said Otto Lambsdorff, like Genscher another FDP veteran whose skills are missing in the party's newer generation of leaders.

Mr. Lambsdorff said the resurgent ex-communists, the reformist Party of Democratic Socialism (PDS), now had the power in the east to block coalitions the FDP used to help form.

"We all have to work at blocking the PDS from playing this role nationally," he told a radio interviewer.

EU row persists; Dehaene may withdraw

BRUSSELS (R) — Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene hinted Monday he might withdraw as a candidate for the presidency of the European Commission after being vetoed by Britain at the weekend EU summit on Corfu.

As the acrimonious standoff between Britain and its European Union (EU) partners persisted, incoming EU President Germany said it saw no reason to begin searching for other compromise candidates.

Mr. Dehaene said he remained available, but acknowledged that for now the British stance meant he could not achieve the unanimity required to succeed Jacques Delors next January.

"I realise very well that for now, it will be difficult to reach a consensus after the position which (British Prime Minister John) Major has taken," he told Belgian RTBF Radio.

"I continue to hope and to do everything so that we might arrive at a consensus before July 15. In that regard, my position is secondary," he added.

Germany, which takes over the EU's rotating presidency from Greece Friday, has already called an emergency summit for July 15 in Brussels so that a nomination can be made before the newly elected European Parliament meets for the first time.

Foreign Minister Klaus

Kinkel, whose government was Mr. Dehaene's strongest supporter, said there was no need to look beyond him for new names.

"There is no reason to bring compromise candidates into the discussion," Mr. Kinkel said in an interview Monday with the newspaper Bild.

But Britain has made clear that it will not back down. Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, calling the Belgian leader an unacceptable interventionist keen to centralise power, said on television Sunday:

"We will stick to this. There is no question of accepting Mr. Dehaene."

Mr. Dehaene, like most other EU leaders, believes Mr. Major is acting under domestic political pressure from the rebellious anti-EU right wing of the ruling Conservative Party.

He forecast that Britain's continued guerrilla warfare with its partners over the pace and direction of European integration would have wider consequences.

"They are blocked by a country (Britain) that has a totally different conception from the others. In the long run it is not tenable and Britain will be the cause of a multi-speed Europe if it persists in not playing by the rules of the European institutions," Mr. Dehaene said.

Mr. Hurd said he hoped Germany would try to resolve the impasse as soon as possible and "in a way that

enables us to do so."

He was referring to the manner in which Mr. Dehaene's candidacy was floated by France and Germany in press leaks and sustained through a covert campaign, while the Belgian leader himself declined all comment until a few days before the Corfu summit.

Diplomats predicted that a new name would have to be found if, as expected, Mr. Delors rejected a suggestion that he might stay on for a year. He is expected to stand for the French presidency in 1995.

They said the final choice would, like Mr. Dehaene, come from the mainstream of EU opinion about the virtues of deeper European integration.

Several names were mentioned in press speculation, including Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, former Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish EU Commissioner Henning Christophersen, former Italian Prime Minister Giuliano Amato and former Italian Trade Minister Renato Ruggero.

The chances of GATT Director General Peter Sutherland, a former Irish EU competition commissioner, appeared to be slim.

As an economic liberal, free-trader and English-speaker, he would be attractive to London and anathema to those with no wish to make concessions to Mr. Major.

Berlusconi suffers setback in elections

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia party suffered its first electoral setback when several run-off regional votes at the weekend, according to results issued Monday.

But political commentators said the significance of the polls for local mayors and a regional council in 137 smaller cities and towns was muted because of the low turnout, with only slightly more than half of the eligible voters casting ballots.

The most glaring loss for Forza Italia, which triumphed in last March's national elections and this month's polls for the European Parliament, was on the island of Sardinia.

The candidate for regional president backed by Forza Italia and the right-wing National Alliance, part of Mr. Berlusconi's ruling coalition, won only about 36 per cent.

The candidate from the "Progressives" coalition backed by the ex-communist Democratic Party of the Left

and other leftist forces won more than 42 per cent.

Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia Party also lost to progressives or centrist candidates in other cities such as Rovigo, L'Aquila and Asti as well as a number of towns in Sicily.

But interpretation of the results was also complicated by the fact that the federalist Northern League, the third member of the governing coalition in Rome, stood in opposition to Forza Italia in some of the votes, winning a number of towns in the north.

Bethany Childers, 20, who helps load bombs and missiles onto warplanes.

She said the strongest man in the navy cannot load some of the bombs by himself, so the attribute required for loading bombs is teamwork skill, not strength.

Several of the young women appeared attracted not just by the thrill of working on an aircraft carrier, but of doing what was once considered men's jobs.

Sailor Parris Mighell, 23, who was a civilian lifeguard, wants to join the ship's crash and rescue team. Her friend Kellie Ridenour, 18, wants to become one of those who guide planes with hand flags into position to be launched.

For now, both women drag chocks and chains across the flight deck and tie down planes after they land.

"In fact, sometimes we do it faster than the guys," Ridenour said.

Polluted Cape Town braces for fiercer storms

CAPE TOWN (R) — Rescuers evacuated 116 people from 24 collapsing houses Monday as a winter storm battered Cape Town, already battered by its worst oil pollution disaster which threatens an endangered penguin colony.

South African Civil Protection officials called an emergency summit including the army, navy and air force as flooding engulfed black townships and shantytowns, where hundreds of thousands of people live in wood, tin and plastic shelters.

An air force helicopter waited for a break in the weather to fly naval reinforcements to Dassen Island, 30 kilometres north of Cape Town, to join an operation to rescue oil-soaked jackass penguins threatened by the sea's worst oil spill.

Island lighthouse keeper Peter Dennet said teams set off at dawn to resume rescue work up the birds to be evacuated in crates to a mainland sanctuary, where they will be washed.

Nature conservation chief Johan Neethling said the year's crop of up to 10,000 chicks would have to be abandoned as volunteers fight to save the breeding colony.

Red Cross officials issued an urgent appeal for food, blankets and cash donations for township residents as weather forecasters predicted more torrential rain and icy winds.

"We managed to distribute at least 400 blankets among the settlements but at 1 a.m. this morning we couldn't even get into Nyanga because vehicles could not get through the deep water and mud," said Red Cross spokesman John Stone.

Geoff Lasky, chief civil protection officer of the Western Cape Regional Services Council, said officials moved into the Delft suburb shortly before 4 a.m. to take the 24 families to a nearby school.

"Roofs were blown off the houses and then the walls started to cave in. We had to get them out of there as quickly as possible."

"Now we are in the area trying to secure their furniture and possessions against the rain," he said.

Three cars were blown from roads into a river, a man was seriously injured by a landslide onto his car and a giant crane-barge being towed past the Cape was blown ashore near the famous Sandy Bay nudist beach.

Weather forecasters said worse was to come, with more icy rain, stronger gales and a rare possibility of snow.

Mandela urges America to help revive Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — South African President Nelson Mandela urged America Sunday to become a leading partner in an international effort to revive Africa on the scale of the post-World War II reconstruction of Europe.

Mr. Mandela, in a videotaped message for the opening of a White House conference on Africa, said Africa was determined to initiate and sustain "an enduring renaissance" and that America has two choices in terms of its role in the process.

On the one hand, he said, Washington could "succumb to the pessimism of the false perception that Africa is on a permanent decline."

Or, he said, the United States could "take the cudgels and become a leading partner in the most novel and challenging international project since the Marshall Plan."

The U.S.-led Marshall Plan helped Europe rebuild after World War II.

Mr. Mandela, inaugurated last month as South Africa's first black president, said the African continent is determined to take new approaches to long-festering issues and said the United States could help in debt relief.

"We have reason to expect of Americans a more considerate approach to difficulties such as the debt burden," Mr. Mandela said.

African countries owe an estimated \$300 billion in debt

to international creditors. Suggestions on relieving the burden have ranged from having creditors cancel some debt altogether or permit stretching out of payments.

U.S. National Security Adviser Anthony Lake, in a speech opening the conference, said the United States is "providing broad relief to African nations burdened by crushing debt, and we intend to do more."

But he cautioned against expecting great infusions of U.S. money into Africa.

Among limitations to U.S. aid, he said, are "shrinking budgets that will prevent large new infusions of funds," and "an American people uncertain of where and when on earth they want their nation to get involved."

The United States this year is spending about \$2.4 billion on Africa including development assistance, humanitarian relief and peacekeeping. U.S. officials said an effort was under way to find ways to relieve some of the African debt to the United States.

Mr. Lake said the United States was determined to remain engaged in Africa. Other U.S. officials who spoke stressed the importance of moving beyond help in acute crises to promoting sustainable development, trade and food security.

The White House conference on Africa brought together 150 experts,

Indonesian police break up protest, make arrests

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesian security forces with rattan sticks forcibly broke up a street protest in central Jakarta Monday and witnesses said some people were beaten after being knocked to the ground.

The witnesses said at least 23 people were detained around the busy Jalan Thamrin Thoroughfare as more than 100 protesters tried to march to the Information Ministry less than one kilometre away, while bemused shoppers looked on.

"Some protesters were knocked to the ground and kicked while on the ground before being forcibly dragged off," one witness told Reuters.

Witnesses said they saw at least six people, at least one of them limping, being dragged away by security forces, most of whom were riot police. The number of injuries was unknown.

Some foreign and local journalists were pushed and shoved by police and military officials as they tried to take photographs.

The long-serving government of President Suharto last Tuesday banned the hugely popular Detik tabloid, the long-established Tempo and the financially-troubled Editor.

Diplomats said the weeklies had offended ministers close to Mr. Suharto.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

The protesters were heading for the Information Ministry, where about 100 pro-government demonstrators had gathered.

Gay march packs New York streets

NEW YORK (AFP) — Hundreds of thousands of homosexuals marched through Sunday holding a 1.6-kilometre-long (one-mile) rainbow-striped banner that organisers called the world's biggest flag. The peaceful demonstration for greater acceptance of homosexuals in society came on the 25th anniversary of a violent rebellion sparked by a police raid on the Stonewall Inn gay bar in the city's Greenwich Village district. That clash with police is credited with kicking off of the gay-rights movement. "It's amazing in 25 years we've come so far, from when you couldn't get out of a gay bar to where you fill the streets proudly," said Jerry Clifford, one of the people carrying the enormous multi-colours banner. Despite the show of strength, the marchers were divided — literally. Most of the demonstrators marched up First Avenue past United Nations Headquarters and on to Central Park for a rally to protest abuses of homosexuals worldwide.

Elderly couple find 'fountain of youth'

HONG KONG (AFP) — A couple in their eighties have found "a fountain of youth" in northern China's Liaoning province, it was reported Monday. Zhou Lianghua and his wife Li Guirong attributed their youthfulness to drinking water from a well which they discovered two years ago in their courtyard in Fuxing village in Pulandian, the Hong Kong based China News Service said. Mr. Zhou, who was balding, now has thick hair. His wife's grey hair has also turned black, the agency said. It also commented on their smooth skins, almost free of the wrinkles associated with old age. The couple said they felt "10 years younger," felt "good" physically and did not get out of breath climbing hills. Ms. Li also claimed that her high blood pressure had shown signs of "moderating." Scientists and experts from the cities of Shenyang and Dalian have surveyed the well and taken samples of its water for tests to see if it contains some special rejuvenating properties.

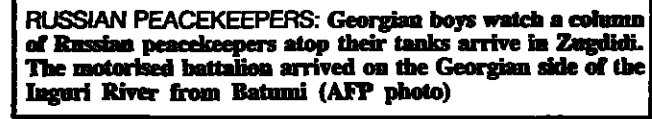
Taiwan hospital punished for misdiagnosis

TAIPEI (R) — Health authorities have barred a hospital in southern Taiwan from treating patients for two weeks after a doctor mistakenly removed appendices from 11 school children suffering from food poisoning. The Kaohsiung County Government Health Department also fined the private Hsiao Ming Hospital Taiwan dollar 330,000 (\$12,200) for the medical mix-up in April. Department Director Kuo Chi-Sheng said by telephone Monday. The hospital denied allegations of misdiagnosis and offered discounts on the students' hospital bills. But parents of the students from Wu Chia Junior High School threatened to file a malpractice lawsuit against the hospital. The students all recovered from their unnecessary operations.

Protests halt work on crematorium for elephants

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Work on a proposed clinic-crematorium for elephants in India has ground to a halt following local opposition on environmental grounds, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday. The complex was to have gone up in the southern state of Kerala, but local people were afraid that the crematorium's activities would spread contagious diseases, the news agency said. "This is baseless," K.C. Panicker, secretary of the Elephant Welfare Association, said in Thiruvananthapuram, adding that he thought the protesters could be "politically motivated." Mr. Panicker said it was difficult to dispose of dead elephants because of lack of space in coastal Kerala, often leading "to their decay and consequent pollution of environment and air." So the authorities agreed to a crematorium with a 40-foot (12-metre) chimney, convinced it would not cause any environmental problems. It was to have been completed by September.

مكتبة في مصر



Romania beat U.S. 1-0, advance to 2nd round

LOS ANGELES, California (AFP) — Romania out-thought and out-played the United States for a 1-0 win in their World Cup Group A match here Sunday, but will be without key striker Florin Raducioiu for next week's second round encounter.

Dan Petrescu gave Romania a 16th minute lead with a shot from a tight angle after the United States had hit the post.

Raducioiu, who had scored twice against Colombia in Romania's 3-1 win, fed Petrescu in the penalty area and the right back's shot beat Tony Meola at the near post.

Ilie Dumitrescu should have killed the game in the 55th minute when Hagi's pass put him clear through, but the striker curled a shot around Meola and the far post.

Romania had tried to score a second as quickly as possible after the break and both Petrescu and Raducioiu fired over.

John Harkes, who will also miss the second round after picking up a second yellow card, put over two good crosses, and Mike Sorber shot over from one of them as the

Americans tried to equalise. Florin Prunea, recalled in goal after Romania's 4-1 defeat to Switzerland, was always ready to come off his line.

He raced out to fist a Tab Ramos free kick off the head of Lales, but it was Miodrag Belodedici who came to his rescue when he missed a cross aimed at Lales' head.

Cobi Jones came on for Ramos after an hour and immediately won a free kick from Romanian midfielder Gheorghe Hagi. He promptly gave away another when he obstructed the Romanian play-maker, whose stunning shot from the dead ball situation forced Meola into a finger-tip save.

But Jones' determined running was beginning to stretch the Romanian defence and when he won a corner Dooley headed into the side-netting as America tried desperately to get back on level terms.

A draw would have seen the United States through as the runners-up in Group A. Now they are relying on being one of the four best third-placed teams to advance.

Switzerland, who also have four points, claimed second place in Group A despite losing 2-0 to Colombia in San Francisco (see separate story).

Harkes had gone close to scoring after seven minutes when he hit the post after Romania's defence failed to clear a corner.

Hagi came to the rescue with a daring run across the face of his goal to clear with Ramos hurtling in to challenge.

Ernie Stewart got behind the Romanian defence twice in the first half with strong runs and Eric Wynalda wasted the better of the two crosses with a tame header which floated wide.

Prunea had looked suspect in all three incidents.

A Ramos free kick had the Romanian defence again in trouble when Thomas Dooley back-heeled but Marcelo Balboa could not turn quickly enough and Belodedici cleared.

Hagi was starting to run the midfield and tested Meola with a low 30-metre shot which bounced late.

The goalkeeper then had to dive at the feet of Dumitrescu after Raducioiu broke clear on the right for a teasing centre.

U.S. defender Alexi Lalas twice went close to forcing an equaliser, first with a glancing free kick and then from a Wynalda corner when Prunea dropped the ball only for Tibor Selymes to kick frantically clear.

Dumitrescu nearly added a second moments before the break with a 30-metre shot that Meola turned round for a corner with a full-length dive.

U.S. coach Bora Milutinovic said he thought four points would be enough to get into the second round, and he said he was satisfied with his team's performance at the Rose Bowl, where temperatures on the pitch reached 40 C.

"I wasn't disappointed with the way my team played," he said. "We did our best."

Lalas, too, was confident the team would advance thanks to the draw with Switzerland and the victory over Colombia.

"I think we will," he said. "We've had a great time so far and we've done some historic things, and blah, blah, blah. But we want to do more."



Romanian defender Miodrag Belodedici (R) holds on to U.S. defender Marcelo Balboa during the U.S. vs. Romania World Cup match at Pasadena's Rose Bowl (AFP photo)

Thousands celebrate Romania's victory

BUCHAREST, Romania (AP) — Bucharest came alive early Monday as thousands of jubilant soccer fans took the streets of the capital to celebrate their 1-0 World Cup victory over the United States.

More than 10,000 noisy fans poured into the central boulevards of this Balkan capital shortly after the game ended at 1 a.m. Hundreds of cars packed with joyous Romanians waving flags honked the victory which gave the Romanians the Group A title and sent it into the second round.

"Ole, ole, we beat America," shouted fans, many dressed only in shorts in balmy June temperatures of 21 degrees Celsius (72 Fahrenheit) converging on the U.S. embassy, which was heavily guarded with interior ministry troops.

Some fans climbed onto the sidewalks. Some people came out dressed in their nightclothes to celebrate the moment.

Young people danced along the sidewalks, banging on wash bowls, buckets and other improvised instruments. Shouts of "victory" were barely audible above the din of car horns and cheers.

"This is a great victory," said 63-year-old pensioner Emil Simeon surveying the revelry in a dressing gown and slippers from the central Nicolae Balcescu Boulevard. "I hope we will get to the finals."

The victory won after a closely contested match watched by thousands of fans in open-air saloons around Bucharest, comes days after a crushing 4-1 defeat against the Swiss, who also advanced to the second round.

The match, which could have either clinched a place in the next round or ended in a plane home to Bucharest, was touted as a do-or-die affair.

"Our chances between ecstasy and agony," one weekend headline said in the daily Cotidianul.

But they were denied by

Gaviria nodded home a free kick by Colombian captain Carlos Valderrama to round off the team's most sustained display of open, attacking soccer since the start of the tournament in which Pele had seen them as potential champions.

Inspired by Valderrama in midfield and Faustino Asprilla in attack, they created a string of chances.

But they were denied by

Swiss lose but earn berth in 2nd round

PALO ALTO, California (R) — Switzerland lost 2-0 to Colombia in their World Cup match Sunday but still qualified for the second round as runners-up in Group A.

Midfielder Herman Gaviria scored with a close-range header just before the end of a first half which the Colombians dominated with their immense skill and delightful approach work.

Substitute Harold Lozano sealed victory with a second goal in the final minute.

But the victory was not enough to stave off elimination for the Colombians after two shock defeats in their earlier matches.

The Swiss went through to the next round for the first time for 40 years thanks to a draw and a victory in their first two matches.

Colombia had needed the United States to beat Romania in a match played simultaneously but the Americans failed to repeat the heroics of their earlier matches, losing 1-0 (see separate story).

Gaviria nodded home a free kick by Colombian captain Carlos Valderrama to round off the team's most sustained display of open, attacking soccer since the start of the tournament in which Pele had seen them as potential champions.

Inspired by Valderrama in midfield and Faustino Asprilla in attack, they created a string of chances.

But they were denied by

several superb saves by Swiss goalkeeper Marco Pascolo whose only fault was to fail to hold onto Gaviria's header for the goal.

The Swiss fans whistled their disappointment when Colombia scored their opening goal because they felt Valderrama had elbowed Swiss midfielder Ciriaco Sforza, who was left lying on the ground after an apparent clash.

Valderrama was booed for the rest of the match.

Pascolo could do little about the second goal. Lozano, a second half substitute, slid the ball into the far corner of the goal from a narrow angle after a dazzling run into the penalty area.

Pascolo's performance prevented further goals and the Colombians let themselves down by trying to dribble on many occasions when they might have shot.

Pascolo parried away a drive by Freddy Rincon in the 11th minute and then tipped over the bar a well struck left-foot chip by Luis Herrera.

Rincon netted in the 20th minute but the goal was disallowed for a foul by Asprilla as he jumped to head the ball into his striking partner's path.

Pascolo also dived bravely at the feet of the Colombian forwards to make fine saves from Valderrama and Rincon early on and held on to a number of well-struck shots

late in the game. Switzerland, who went into the match having beaten Romania 4-1 and drawn 1-1 with the United States, could have scored late on when still only 1-0 down. But Stephane Chapuisat hit the ball over the bar from close range.

They were content to soak up pressure for much of the game because they were virtually assured of a second round place unless they lost heavily.

The Swiss last reached the second stages of the World Cup in 1954 when they were playing on their own soil. They went on to reach the quarter-finals before losing 7-5 to Austria.

Despite trailing 1-0, the negative Swiss refused to come out of their shell in the second half and much of the play was concentrated in midfield.

Faustino Asprilla twice broke on the right for Colombia but wasted both chances.

On the first occasion, he went down in the penalty area but his optimistic appeal was turned down by the referee. On the second, he crossed the ball tamely into the arms of Pascolo with Adolfo Valencia waiting at the far post.

Valderrama, the victim of much jeering from Swiss fans, was booked in the 62nd minute when he vented his frustration with a needless foul on Switzerland's Ciriaco Sforza.



Colombians Herman Gaviria (5) and Adolfo Valencia (11) collide with Switzerland's Alain Geiger (5) during their World Cup match at

Stanford Stadium. Gaviria scored one of his team's goals as Colombia won 2-0 (AFP photo)

Two Britons deported for illegal World Cup trading

ORLANDO (R) — Two Britons have been deported for illegally selling World Cup merchandise, a U.S. border patrol official said Monday.

Robert Tutchings, 37, and Robert Bourne, 30, were detained Saturday on the day of the match between Belgium and the Netherlands.

Rick Greenier, agent in

charge at the border patrol's Orlando office, said they were flown to New York Sunday afternoon and put on a connecting flight to London.

He said the men, who had 90-day visas which did not allow them to work, had come to the country intending to sell the goods at several

World Cup venues and had planned to move on to New Jersey for Tuesday's clash between Ireland and Norway.

They were selling Belgian, Dutch and Irish scarves, hats and pins and had \$3,000 in cash when they were arrested. "They said they just wanted to have a nice holiday," Greenier said.

Orlando has been host to thousands of fans from Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Mexico and Morocco, business has been booming in bars, restaurants and sports and souvenir shops but there has been very little trouble from fans.

"It's fun. I've never seen so many people having such a good time. They're a really well-behaved crowd," Greenier told Reuters.

He said a couple of drunken Irish fans had set fire to hay bales in the city centre but had slept it off in the border patrol's offices.

Bulgaria breaks drought by beating neighbour Greece 4-0

CHICAGO (AP) — Two penalty goals by ace striker Hristo Stoichkov helped Bulgaria to a stunning 4-0 win over Balkan neighbour Greece Sunday and finally ended the side's winless streak in five World Cups.

Before a crowd of 63,160 at Chicago's Soldier Field, Bulgaria held tight control over what was for the most part a tough and physical game, although one with little sparkle. A total of eight yellow cards, four for each side, were shown.

The overwhelming dominance of Greek supporters failed to spur Greece in what was the second 4-0 clobbering of the team's World Cup debut following its opening game trouncing by Argentina.

Bulgaria too got hammered in its opening match 3-0 by newcomers Nigeria. The result spells almost

certain elimination for Greece which has its final first round game against Nigeria.

Bulgaria, with three points, now faces Diego Maradona's Argentina.

"This victory was of enormous importance for the Bulgarian team," said Stoichkov. "This will enable us to relax and give our best."

He said he felt controlled while taking both penalties. It was a very responsible moment, I felt self assured ... So far I haven't missed any of those," he said. I felt the gaze of all Bulgaria on me."

Greece's Minas Handzitis looked downcast when asked how the result affected the team.

I think we expected more from the side," he said. "It's disappointing to lose two games 4-0."

Coach Alketas Panagoulis had some harsh words for the referee regarding the two penalty calls.

"The referee should not play for the sake of the rules, they should play for the sake of the game," he said. "From what I saw I don't think they (penalty fouls) were intentional."

After a somewhat scrappy opening, Bulgaria shot into the lead in the 5th minute when Barcelona star Stoichkov slammed home from a penalty called after Greek striker Alexandris Alexoudis handled the ball in a melee just off the six-metre line.

Alexoudis got the first yellow card of the game a minute later for a foul on Tsanko Tsvetanov.

Greece attempted to catch Bulgaria unaware in the following 10 minutes with several daring runs upfront by

Alexoudis and Nikos Nioblas, but the side was notably lacking in finishing power.

In the 17th minute, Bulgaria's Petar Houbtchev was yellow carded for handling the ball to break one such attack.

Bulgaria gradually came back into the game after the 25th minute steadily pushing the Greeks back into their own half.

Bulgaria's Trifon Ivanov got the team's second yellow card for an aggressive tackle on Alexoudis in the 27th minute.

Greece continued to try to penetrate with numerous left flank runs by Savis Kofidis but Bulgarian defender Emil Kremenzhev had little difficulty in cutting them short.

Bulgaria's Zlatko Ivanov got the side's third yellow card in the 35th minute while Greece got its second in the 42nd minute when Minas

Handzitis was cautioned for a foul on Bulgaria's Yordan Letchkov.

The Greeks had their closest attempt at equalising in the first half in the 44th minute when Nikos Machlas saw his diving header inch wide of the post from five metres out.

The second half started off almost as a replay with uncertain play by both sides until the 55th minute when Bulgaria got a second penalty after Greek goalkeeper Elias Atmatzides held onto Nasha Sirakov in an area tackle.

Stoichkov slotted the shot in with ease to make it 2-0. "To me it doesn't matter if you score from penalty or play, the important thing is to get the victory," said Stoichkov. Don't forget Germany became world champion through a penalty kick in the 87th minute of the final in 1990."

Two minutes later Greece received a third yellow card when Tasso Mitropoulis hacked down Stoichkov from behind.

With confidence boosted Bulgaria began to pile on the pressure and Yordan Letchkov broke free into the area after a snappy one-two pass with Ivanov and then tipped it past Atmatzides to make it 3-0.

In the dying minutes, Greece tried desperately to grab a face-saving goal with Machlas launching two superb headers at goal and substitute Vassilis Dimitriadis seeing his lob over goalie Borislav Mikhailov just narrowly go wide.

Bulgaria, however, sealed off the game in injury time when substitute Daniel Borimirov tapped the ball home after it rebounded off goalkeeper Atmatzides from a free kick.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB)

Date: 27/06/1994
Loan No.: KFW 86 600
IFB No.: 34/94/OMS

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Deutsche Marks towards the Water Supply Greater Amman Project. It is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contract(s) for which this IFB has been issued.

2. The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from bidders in the Federal Republic of Germany (eligible bidders) for the supply of Mobile Repair Units, Workshop Trucks and Equipment.

3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from, and inspect the bidding documents at, the office of the Secretary General, Tenders Division, Water Authority, P.O. Box 2412 Amman, Jordan, Tel. 680100, Tlx. 22439 WAJ JO, Fax. 679143.

4. A complete set of the tender documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150.

5. All bids must be accompanied by a security in the amount of 2.5% of the offered total and must be delivered to the office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Wednesday 27 July, 1994.

6. Saturday 18 July, 1994, is the last day set for the purchasing of tender documents.

Eng. Koussai Quteishat
Secretary General
Water Authority

MISSING

Two SRI LANKAN House Maids



◀ PELAKETIYA VINEETHA

PALLIYA SHIRANI ▶



left the house of their employer since 20/6/1994.
Whoever has any information about them

Please call any police station

or Tel.: 699093 or otherwise will be subject to prosecution.

FLAT FOR RENT

First floor vacant flat for rent. Consisting of 3 bedrooms and utilities with central heating and telephone.
Located next to Rashid Talie School, near UNRWA and Safeway behind Jawharat Shmeisani Bakeries.
Call tel. 686367



JUST

The Faculty of Dentistry is pleased to announce that the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland will be holding a PRIMARY DENTAL FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION in this university from Sunday 9th October to Friday 14th October 1994.
Dental graduates who are interested in taking this examination should write, without delay, to the acting dean of dentistry for an application form and further details.

مكتبة كمال

Italy to change players, roles after key injuries

MARTINSVILLE, N.J. (Agencies) — Italian coach Arrigo Sacchi will change several players and roles on Italy's World Cup team following star defender Franco Baresi's knee injury.

AC Milan defender Alessandro Costacurta is ready to replace his long-time captain as sweeper and mastermind of Italy's often risky offside defensive trap.



Today's matches

Group E:
Ireland vs. Norway at New York at 19.30 Arman time.
Italy vs. Mexico in Washington at 19.30

Group B:
Russia vs. Cameroon in San Francisco at 23.00
Brazil vs. Sweden in Detroit at 23.00

And Roberto Baggio prepared to become the team captain in Tuesday's decisive game against Mexico in Washington.

Parma's Luigi Apolloni was likely to get a starting place in the lineup following the satisfactory portion of game played in Thursday's victory over Norway.

Baresi said Sunday he was thinking to become a non-playing captain — a role common in the Davis Cup but unusual in soccer.

"I'll give some advice to the teammates, I'll try to help them in the tense pre-game situation," said Baresi, who showed up at the Piny School, Italy's training camp, less than 48 hours after undergoing arthroscopic surgery to remove a cartilage from his right knee.

The 34-year-old veteran rejected suggestions that he



Italy's Dino Baggio (left), who scored a goal during training at the Piny School. Italy had light training after they defeated Norway 1-0 in their World Cup match (AFP photo)

Giants Stadium, said he received a well-wishing call from Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian premier who has a craze for soccer.

Berlusconi, a media tycoon, also is the president of Baresi's club, AC Milan.

Italian team doctors said Baresi's recovery could take between two weeks to two months.

Some athletes, such as Swiss ski great Pirmin Zurbriggen and Juventus soccer player Sergio Brio, returned to action 15 days after arthroscopic knee surgery.

Doctors said Baresi will not play against Mexico.

Sacchi also said Sunday that left back Paolo Maldini, who is nursing a sprained right ankle, would likely miss Tuesday's game as well, forcing a major reshuffle of the defense.

Sacchi said Baggio, Italy's most imaginative player who had a difficult start in the World Cup, will take over as captain following the absence of Baresi and Maldini, who have more caps than any other Italian players.

The "promotion" of Baggio was also seen as a move for restoring his self-confidence and heal his pride, bruised by an unexpected substitution during the game against Norway.

Baggio reacted when he was removed following the ejection of goalie Gianluca Pagliuca and later said he was saddened by Sacchi's decision.

The Italian coach said Sunday that "Roberto will play against Mexico. He's a great champion and knows what he has to do. We need a victory to qualify for the second

round."

"Mexico is a tough team, directed by a coach I hold in great esteem. They can play aggressive soccer, but we know how to put them in trouble," Sacchi said.

He said he will announce late Monday the starting lineup for the game with the Mexicans.

The two-game suspension of goalie Pagliuca and the key injuries made other substitutions compelling.

Luca Marchegiani, of Lazio of Rome, will start as goalkeeper with Costacurta and Apolloni teaming in the center of the defense.

If Maldini is unfit, Parma's Antonio Benarrivo will start as left back with Mauro Tassotti or Roberto Mussi as right back.

Sampras crushes Vacek at Wimbledon; Sabatini ousted

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Top-seeded Pete Sampras, yet to lose a set in four matches, powered into the Wimbledon quarterfinals Monday, and Todd Martin thwarted a comeback bid by former champion Andre Agassi.



Pete Sampras

Michael Chang routed French Open champion Sergi Bruguera in a battle of baseliners, and four American women, led by Martina Navratilova, also charged into the quarterfinals. Navratilova, in her farewell Wimbledon at age 37, crushed Helena Sukova, 6-1, 6-2, slamming an ace on match point to move a step closer to her 10th title.

Sampras crushed Daniel Vacek of the Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5) in only 87 minutes, the third time the defending champion was able to win in less than an hour and a half.

Martin, the no. 6 seed, reached the quarterfinals for the second straight year with a 6-3, 7-5, 6-7 (7-0), 4-6, 6-1 victory over Agassi, the no. 12 seed. Agassi, who won the title here in 1992, had the crowd on its feet as he took the fourth set, but Martin bore down in the fifth, winning the last game at love.

"He really raised his level of play," Agassi said of the last set. "He started taking big chances and it just seemed like it was working for him. I didn't really have an answer for him."

Chang, a former French Open champion seeded 10th, dominated the eighth-seeded Bruguera, 6-4, 7-6 (9-7), 6-0 to get past the fourth round for the first time in seven Wimbledon.

Chang will play Sampras in the quarterfinals, and Martin will play unseeded Wayne Ferreira of South Africa, who beat Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden, 6-3, 6-7 (7-2), 6-4, 6-3.

American Bryan Shelton, playing his third consecutive five-setter, finally ran out of magic and lost to Sweden's Christian Bergstrom, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 10-8. Shelton's only easy match was his first, a straight-sets upset of no. 2 seed Michael Stich.

Lori McNeil, who upset women's top seed Steffi Graf

in the first round, outlasted Florencia Labat of Argentina, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4) to make the quarterfinals here for the first time since 1986.

Two other American women reached the quarterfinals for the first time. Ninth-seeded Lindsay Davenport, playing only her second Wimbledon, routed no. 10 Gabriela Sabatini, 6-1, 6-3, and veteran Gigi Fernandez, in her 10th try here, beat Yavuk Basuki of Indonesia, 6-4, 6-1.

Sampras connected on 77 per cent of his first serves and hammered 18 aces against the 51st-ranked Vacek, raising his four-match total to 89.

Asked if he was a notch above the rest of the competition, Sampras did not retreat into modesty.

"I've been very consistent this year," he said. "I feel whenever I step out on the court, if I play my tennis, I'm very tough to beat."

In later men's matches, three-time champion Boris Becker was to face no. 9 seed Andrei Medvedev and France's Guy Forget was to play Jeremy Bates, seeking to become the first British man in the quarterfinals since 1973.

Among the women, third-seeded Conchita Martinez beat Kristine Radford of Australia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, and fifth-seeded Jana Novotna, tearful loser to Graf in last year's final, advanced with a 6-3, 6-3 win over Naoko Sawamatsu of Japan. Novotna

na next plays Navratilova, and Martinez plays Davenport.

Larisa Neiland, playing in her 11th Wimbledon, joined Davenport and Fernandez as a first-time quarterfinalist. The 27-year-old Latvian rallied past Amanda Coetzer of South Africa, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 and will play McNeil in the quarterfinals.

McNeil lost her first three service games in the 62-minute first set against Labat and was on the verge of being broken a fourth straight time to fall behind 2-5, but rallied from 0-40 to save the game.

"That was a big game, a big boost for me to come back and win," said McNeil. "It was a real fight out there."

McNeil, 30, is playing in her 11th Wimbledon. She lost to Hana Mandlikova in her only previous quarterfinals here in 1986.

Fernandez had advanced past the fourth round only once before in 36 Grand Slams, losing in the 1991 U.S. Open quarterfinals.

Davenport kept Sabatini on the defensive as she kept her with a two-year-draught with no tournament titles.

"I kept attacking," Davenport said. "She didn't get a chance to do what she wanted."

But the 18-year-old Californian did not want to get too confident. "I do not see myself on centre court on Saturday," she said, referring to the women's final.

Roger Milla tries to rally Cameroon against Russia

SAN FRANCISCO, California (AFP) — The chaos surrounding Cameroon has spilled onto the pitch with goalkeeper Joseph-Antoine Bell pulling out of the team as they prepare for the do-or-die Group B match against Russia Tuesday.

Cameroon need a victory to have a chance of advancing to the second round after losing 3-0 to Brazil and drawing Sweden 2-2.

The defeat by Brazil was especially demoralising. "If you lose 3-0, it's like a blow to the head," said their French coach Henri Michel. "But we know what has happened does not matter now. We move on to play the next match and win."

Veteran Roger Milla echoed those remarks. "Brazil are a great side, and it is no disgrace to lose to them," said the 42-year-old, who played the last 27 minutes against Brazil to become the oldest man to play in the World Cup finals.

"But we need to beat Russia to make the second round, and we must concentrate hard to make sure we do."

Bell's announcement was yet another distraction for a side whose squabbles with their federation seem never-

ending.

"Given all the team's problems, which seem to centre on me, I no longer wish to continue to be part of the side. My career is over," Bell said.

"Now I hope all the traitors hanging around the squad will let them get on with their job in peace."

Earlier in the tournament Bell acted as the spokesman for team-mates who threatened to refuse to play against Brazil if they were not paid what the federation had promised.

While the Russians have no chance to advance, having lost to both Brazil and Sweden, Michel was not about to write them off.

"Russia have no chance because they have zero points," he said. "But it doesn't mean they don't care. They are a proud team and we know they will play as if the game means everything to them."

Michel, who was reluctant to have Milla in the squad, still appears reluctant to use him, though the veteran had Cameroon's best shot against Brazil.

"Everyone knows what Milla can do, but it did not come off against Brazil," said Michel, who gave no clue as to whether Milla would start.

Bjorklund likely to miss Brazil clash

DETROIT, Michigan (AFP) — Sweden, already missing suspended scoring machine Martin Dahlin, are likely to be without defender Joachim Bjorklund for Tuesday's World Cup game with Brazil to decide the winner of Group B.

Bjorklund was forced off in the final minutes of Sweden's 3-1 win over Russia here Friday with a strained groin muscle and is running out of time to be fit to face the Brazilians.

Coach Tommy Svensson, who brought on Magnus Erlingmark for Bjorklund against Russia, is also considering using either Pontus Karmark or Mikael Nilsson as his replacement.

The news is brighter for left back Roger Ljung, who was in doubt with an injured finger.

"There is no problem with Ljung's finger. He fell on his hand during the Russian match, but he had it X-rayed and there's no fracture," Svensson said Sunday.

Dahlin, who became the tournament's joint leading scorer with three goals after his brace against the Russians, misses the match after receiving his second yellow card and is likely to be replaced by dreadlocked Feyenoord forward Henrik Larsson.

"It's always a big thrill to

play in the national team, but if you can do it from the start against Brazil it's even bigger," 22-year-old Larsson said Sunday.

"When you play Brazil you have to keep possession of the ball and not try to chase them down because they are so incredibly skilful."

Sweden, trailing unbeaten Brazil by two points, can steal Group B with victory in the Pontiac Silverdome, but they have only beaten the South Americans twice in 10 encounters, and have only one draw, 1-1 in Argentina in 1978, in five World Cup encounters.

"We know Brazil quite well, we have followed them for the last six months and it will be a very tough match for us, but we are very motivated as we are playing the group final," Svensson said.

Veteran defender Ricardo Rocha is unlikely to be fit after tearing a thigh muscle in the opening 2-0 win over Russia in San Francisco a week ago.

In Rocha's absence, Brazil coach Carlos Alberto Parreira has used Roma's Aldair, who was added to the three-time World Cup champions' squad two weeks before the tournament.

Midfielder Mauro Silva has been treating knee tendinitis and experienced Dunga has complained of sore muscles,

but both are expected to play.

Parreira watched Sweden's 2-2 draw with Cameroon in Los Angeles last Sunday and has had spies, one of whom is former international star Junier, keeping tabs on the Swedes.

There is a little uncertainty within the Brazilian camp over playing indoors in the 77,000-capacity Silverdome, sold out for the match and possibly Brazil's only appearance on the eastern side of the United States at the World Cup.

"It will feel different playing indoors," defender Jorginho said Sunday. "We have never played on a covered field like this, and we will get our first look at it tomorrow at training."

Brazil's chances of a record fourth crown will increase should they top Group B as expected. They will play a third place finisher from A, C, or D in San Francisco July 4.

At this stage, host nation U.S., pushed into third in Group A after Sunday's 1-0 loss to Romania, are the likely opponents in the second round.

Probable teams
Brazil: Taffarel; Jorginho, Aldair, Marcelo Santos, Leonardo, Dunga, Rai, Mauro Silva, Zinho, Bebeto, Romario.

Injury worries hit Norway

PRINCETON, New Jersey (AFP) — Norway's preparations for Tuesday's World Cup crunch with Ireland have been hit by injuries to three of their first choice midfielders.

Oyvind Leonhardsen, Erik Mykland and Nottingham Forest's Lars Bohinen all missed Sunday's training session at the Norwegian training base at Princeton University.

Norwegian coach Egil Olsen played down the significance of their absence from the mid-day workout — scheduled for the same time as Tuesday's match.

"It's a combination of little knocks and a bit of tiredness," said Olsen. "I'm sure they will all be available for Tuesday's match."

Any doubts about Myk-

land's fitness could allow Kjetil Rekdal, Norway's matchwinner after coming off the bench against Mexico, to start a match for the first time in USA '94.

Mykland provides the Norwegians with some desperately needed imagination, but Rekdal might be better suited to what will be a robust combat in midfield.

A draw would put Ireland in the second round but Norway must win to be sure of qualifying.

"It is a game that will be played at a furious pace and I think it could be a question of who fires fastest and makes the first mistake," Olsen said.

"We are in a difficult position. If somebody wins the Italy-Mexico match then a draw is enough for us. But we

are obliged to try and win the game because two draws with the same score means we are eliminated."

Tottenham goalkeeper Erik Thorsvedt, whose saves have kept Norway in the tournament, admitted the defeat by 10-man Italy had hit moral in the Norwegian camp.

"That was very frustrating, almost a bit embarrassing," Thorsvedt said. "It knocked us down a bit. But we have to shake that feeling off because if we don't the Irish will run over us."

"We've got to go out and play for a win. We can't afford to play for a draw."

Swindon striker Jan Agre-Fjortoft also admitted losing to the Italians after Gianluca Pagliuca had been ordered off was a harsh blow.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH
©1993 Toronto South Services Inc.

TAKE OUR TIME

Both vulnerable North deals.

NORTH
♠ K J 9
♥ Q 8 3
♦ K 7 6 4
♣ A 5 4

WEST
♠ 10 5
♥ A 8 3
♦ Q 10 7
♣ J 10 9 7

EAST
♠ Q 7 6 3 2
♥ J 10 5 4
♦ A 10
♣ 8 2

SOUTH
♠ A 8 4
♥ A 7
♦ 9 5 2
♣ K 6 3

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠

When there's no immediate threat to your contract, you have the rare luxury of time to test all the possibilities to develop the tricks you need. This hand, reported in the *Midwest Monitor* by Patsy Eber and Mike Oeschler, vividly illustrates the advantage that time can confer.

South's jump to three no trump over partner's one-diamond opening bid is textbook—a hand with a 4-3-

2-3 pattern and 16-18 points. That ended the auction.

West led the jack of clubs and declarer could count eight sure winners. The ninth could come from a successful spade finesse, an even club or diamond split, finding the ace of diamonds with West or East with a doubleton ace.

With every suit except diamonds at least doubly stopped, declarer set about looking for a ninth trick in the weakest holding! The opening lead was taken in the closed hand and a low diamond was led and ducked. East's ten won and a club was returned. Declarer won in hand and led another diamond, withholding the king again. When East produced the ace, the king of diamonds became the fulfilling trick.

What if East had won the second diamond with a lower honor? On regaining the lead (presumably in hearts) declarer would have persevered with diamonds. If that lost to the ace and the long diamond was not established, declarer would still have time to test the clubs and, finding an even break there, fall back on the spade finesse for the game-going trick.

confidence
Wear our Jewellery.
DAJANI Amra Hotel Amman
JEWELLERS

شقق مفروشة للإيجار
FOR RENT MODERN FURNISHED APARTMENTS
★ Studio of one bedroom, K & B.
★ One bedroom living room K & B.
★ Two bedrooms, living-dining room K & B.
Central heating and telephones.
Location: Jabal Amman bet. 3rd & 4th Circles.
Annual Rent - Owner Tel.: 667862/642351

FOR SALE AT TEMPTING PRICE
★ Brand new Adler Electric English typewriters.
★ Pedal Boats for two persons.
★ Brand names of Petroleum Equipment valves, packers, oil storage tanks, Aut. welding machines...etc.
★ Galvanized bolts & nuts, and turning pickles.
If interested please call 674500.

DUTY FREE - 1986 Honda Accord Sports
American Specifications
Featuring pop-up headlights, cruise control, air conditioning, etc. Very economical. Immaculate condition and garage maintained by UK trained mechanic. Lady owner. Must sell due to sudden transfer to Cairo. JD 3250-000 (O.N.O.).
Tel.: 643230 (4 p.m. onwards)

FOR SALE
1982 Mercedes 230E. Full option. Good condition.
Duty Free.
Call: Charles Coghlin
Canadian Embassy, Tel.: 666124

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171

Cinema	Tel.: 634144	Cinema	Tel.: 699238	Cinema	Tel.: 677420	Cinema	Tel.: 618274 - 618275	Cinema	Tel.: 675571	Cinema	Tel.: 625155
PHILADELPHIA		PLAZA		CONCORD		AMMOUN THEATRE		Nabil Al Mashini Theatre		AHLAN THEATRE	
JURASSIC PARK Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30		Revenge Of The Nerds Shows: 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30		CONCORD '1' BODYGUARD Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:00, 8:15, 10:15 CONCORD '2' LOVER BOY Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30		Soon the new play!!!		Today & Everyday: Abu Awwad in social comedy "PUNCTURED BAG"		Present their play: WHAT A PEACE! (Salam Ya Salam) Daily at 8:30 p.m. The theatre is closed on Tues days.	

NEWS IN BRIEF

S. Africa could seek extradition of Israelis

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa could seek the extradition of Israeli secret agents if they were linked to a murder in Johannesburg nearly three years ago, a Justice Department spokesman said on Monday. The spokesman said the murder in November 1991 of British-born chemical engineer Alan Kidger "on the face of it" was the type of crime in which extradition would be sought. But he added that few details were known of the police case. Investigating officer Colonel Charles Landman, who has blamed Israel's Mossad intelligence agents for the murder, said on Monday he was sure of his facts. "We wouldn't make allegations like that if we couldn't prove them," he said. Mr. Landman said the Israelis killed Kidger or had him killed because they believed he was involved in providing Arab governments with chemicals with a military application.

Somali policemen complete training

NAIROBI (AFP) — More than 900 former Somali policemen have completed refresher and other courses in law enforcement and are ready to join a new police force, the U.N. said in a statement here Monday. There are currently 7,800 policemen and women at 96 police stations in Somalia, with the largest number of 3,000, posted in the Benadir area of the capital, Mogadishu. Police training in Somalia, where anarchy has reigned since the overthrow of dictator Mohammed Siad Barre in 1991, is being carried out by the United Nations peacekeeping force.

Man rapes girl in Kuwait mosque — paper

KUWAIT (R) — A man raped a nine-year-old girl in a mosque in a Kuwaiti town, a newspaper reported on Monday. "A human monster lured a girl barely nine years old, who was accompanied by her maid, to a mosque in Al Jahra where he raped her and ran away," Al Qabas newspaper said. The alleged rapist called the girl by name and told her he was a friend of her uncle's, while the maid was busy buying groceries from a supermarket in Al Jahra, 30 kilometres northeast of Kuwait City, on Sunday afternoon, it said. Police told the paper they were searching for the man. The newspaper did not give his nationality.

Japanese police killed Iranian, wife says

TOKYO (AFP) — The wife of an Iranian who died in police custody hours after his arrest accused Tokyo police on Monday of beating her husband and said she would take action against them. At a press conference, the Japanese woman said an autopsy on Arjang Mehrpooran, 31, has found bruising at the bottom of his abdomen and blood on his body. The young woman, accompanied by lawyers but refusing to divulge her identity, said she would be filing a complaint with Tokyo prosecutors.

Turncoat seen to bolster case against blind cleric

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Prosecutors condemned Sidig Ibrahim Siddig Ali as the chief architect of an alleged plot to bomb the United Nations and assassinate Egypt's president, but now he may become the government's star witness in the trial of 12 other men accused in the conspiracy.

Mr. Siddig Ali's help would do the most damage to Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, a fiery blind cleric who emigrated to the United States from Egypt in 1990 and is accused of being the spiritual leader of the alleged plotters.

Mr. Siddig Ali, the sheikh's translator shortly before both were arrested, implied on tapes secretly recorded by the government that he had intimate knowledge of the World Trade Centre bombing and the link between the sheikh and various alleged terror plots.

Lawyers William Kunstler and Ron Kuby announced Saturday that Mr. Siddig Ali, a Sudanese citizen who came to the United States in 1988, had apparently agreed to cooperate with prosecutors.

Mr. Siddig Ali, 33, could be a front of information for the government in the conspiracy trial, which begins on Sept. 19.

He was taped last year by government informant Emad Salem, 44, describing a broad plot to damage the United States. The plans included assassinating Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and bombing the United Nations,

a federal building and two tunnels and a bridge connecting New Jersey and Manhattan.

Prosecutors say the trade centre blast was part of this conspiracy.

The case seemed strongest against Siddig Ali because he can be heard on many hours of tapes plotting the attacks and boasting about their potential harm on the United States and its citizens.

In another development, Newsweek magazine said it has spotted a fugitive suspect in the World Trade Centre bombing, wanted in the United States for \$2 million, in Baghdad.

It said a reporter working on a Newsweek and ABC television investigation spotted U.S.-born Abdul Rahman Yasin in the streets of the Iraqi capital last week. It said neighbours confirmed his identity.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) sources have said Mr. Yasin was allowed to leave the United States with his mother after questioning him in connection with the bombing.

They said the State Department posted the \$2 million reward for information leading to his arrest and conviction after Mr. Yasin, suspected of being a minor accomplice who mixed chemicals, failed to return for questioning.

The newsmagazine said Mr. Yasin was born in the United States but came from Iraq to Jersey City near New York in 1992.



Victorious Afghan fighters loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani charge up Marajan Hill shortly after its capture from rival forces loyal to renegade Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar in Eastern Kabul on Sunday (AFP photo)

U.S., N. Korea to meet on July 8

WASHINGTON (Agencies)

The United States and North Korea will open a third round of high-level talks on North Korea's nuclear programme July 8, the White House said Monday.

The talks, which aim to find a solution in the nuclear dispute and could lead to reestablishment of diplomatic relations, will be ended, said spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers.

"We're still working on the agenda. As long as they are productive we'll continue," she said. Earlier, the official North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said the talks are expected to address the nuclear issue "in a package deal."

After a series of working contacts, the two countries agreed to hold talks alternately in the North Korean and U.S. embassies in Geneva, KCNA quoted a Pyongyang Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

Ms. Myers did not rule out a complete thaw in relations between Washington and Pyongyang as a result of the talks.

"We've always said that diplomatic recognition could be discussed in the context of high-level talks," she said. "We look forward, if they meet all the conditions necessary, to establishing diplomatic relations."

Eventually, President Bill Clinton and North Korean

leader Kim Il Sung could hold a summit, Ms. Myers said. Diplomatic links would make such a meeting possible, but "that doesn't mean that's something that will happen right now," Ms. Myers said.

Because no peace treaty was signed at the end of the Korean war in 1953, the two countries have no diplomatic relations and in fact are officially still at war.

A South Korean newspaper said meanwhile the United States will offer to exchange diplomatic liaison offices with North Korea if the communist state agreed to open up its nuclear programme.

The offices would be the first step in a two-stage pro-

gramme that would eventually include formal diplomatic recognition of the north, the Dong-A Ilbo said.

The national daily, quoting an unnamed South Korean government official, said South Korea had been informed of the U.S. plan. There was no official government confirmation.

In a deal brokered by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter officials from the two Koreas are to meet Tuesday to discuss arrangements for the first summit ever between their presidents.

North Korea denies that it is developing nuclear weapons, but has thwarted full international inspections of its facilities.

'World Social Development Summit' planned

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United Nations is organising a "World Summit for Social Development" to be held in Denmark in March 1995 and is inviting heads of state and government as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), a key player whether in situations of conflict requiring relief or welfare of people in general.

With its central theme as "Attacking Poverty, Building Solidarity and Creating Jobs," the summit is expected to bring together many heads of state and government to discuss policies and actions to be adopted by countries to help alleviate the mounting social problems.

The presence of policy-makers and NGOs at the forum is seen as key to an open exchange of views leading to collective action by world governments to address social and economic problems among their people through policy adjustments and actions focused specifically on improving the standards of living.

The conference is seen as yet another sign of increasing concerns around the globe that while the world is on a fast lane towards technological advancement the poor are sidestepped and ignored with

no solution in sight for their mounting problems of daily life.

"More than a billion people live in poverty without jobs, without basic necessities, without hope," said a U.N. document related to the summit. "Social inequalities and polarisation are deepening... Jobs have become so scarce in most regions that high unemployment may be turning into a permanent feature of the modern economy..."

The Copenhagen summit is expected to come up with a plan of action to address these problems, it said.

"This will be the first time in the history of the United Nations, or the League of Nations, in which heads of state and government will meet in order to deal with social development as a priority issue in the international arena," said Juan O. Somavia of Chile, chairman of the preparatory committee for the summit.

Nitin Desai, U.N. under-secretary-general in charge of policy coordination and sustainable development, said: "We need an international

conference, a summit, so that the leaders of the world, public and private institutions and all citizens of goodwill can agree to mobilise their energy and intelligence for the achievement of common

goals and the solution to pressing problems."

The March 6-11 conference is seen as an opportunity to build on the decisions taken by the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, where more than 150 countries agreed that "human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development."

The U.N. says that despite the unprecedented material progress that the world witnessed in the second half of this century, benefits of this progress have not been distributed equally. "The gap between the haves and have-nots has widened dramatically in recent years between rich and poor nations, and between rich and poor citizens," it says.

A summit document concedes that "there are no simple solutions to poverty," and calls for national and international actions aimed at "making economic and social policies sensitive to the interests of the poor," and for measures to integrate "specific anti-poverty policies and programmes in the framework of development policy."

A key element in any such approach, it says, is the creation of job opportunities.

To create an environment conducive to addressing the problems, governments and international organisations

have to reduce international trade barriers, offer debt relief, make way for individually tailored economic adjustment programmes based on the concerned countries' needs and seek increased involvement of the private sector, the document says.

Another important aspect for the success of the effort is adherence by all donor countries to a policy of contributing 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to the Overseas Development Agency (ODA), and an easing of the rules and procedures relating to ODA assistance so that it could benefit recipients carrying out social development programmes.

Obviously, these objectives could be met only if there is a political will at the helm of national leaderships, and hence the significance of the participation of heads of state or government at the Copenhagen summit.

The ultimate objective of the Copenhagen gathering is to help make "ordinary people through the world feel less insecure, less threatened, and more dignified," according to Mr. Somavia. "The dignity of the human being is a great endeavour. It is an ideal well worth fighting for; a fundamental value to orient our life; a moral need for contemporary societies."

Dostum hits back

KABUL (Agencies) — A powerful warlord seeking to avenge a military setback sent his fighter jets on repeated air strikes over the war-torn capital Monday. At least six people were killed and 14 wounded.

Warlord Rashid Dostum lost all his strongholds on the south and east of Kabul in heavy fighting Saturday and Sunday against President Burhanuddin Rabbani's troops. It was an important victory for the president, whose forces had been unable previously to drive back the rival factions on the city's outskirts.

But General Dostum offered an angry reply Monday as his jets bombed the city throughout the morning, concentrating on Sharre Naw, a residential district near downtown Kabul. The dead and wounded were all civilians, and several houses were destroyed in the attacks, witnesses said.

Also, the city also came under a sustained rocket attack launched from southern Kabul by Gen. Dostum's ally, rebel Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

The attacks left no doubt that the two main opposition groups, led by Mr. Hekmatyar and Gen. Dostum, were still capable of striking in the capital despite their latest defeats.

Mr. Rabbani is supposed to relinquish office Tuesday under an agreement worked out last year by the feuding factions in the Afghan civil war.

But Mr. Rabbani says he no longer recognises the accord because Gen. Dostum and Mr. Hekmatyar have been trying to throw him out of office by force. The president says he plans to remain in power for at least another six months.

Recent peace efforts have gone nowhere, and most observers are predicting continued fighting between the factions who have reduced much of Kabul to rubble in two years of combat.

Mr. Rabbani's troops, commanded by Ahmad Shah Masood, claimed additional gains Monday against Mr. Hekmatyar's men to the east of the city, an area under heavy rocket fire most of the day.

At least 35 people have been killed and 365 wounded since Saturday, officials at Kabul hospitals said. However, many war victims never make it to a hospital.

A spokesman for the state security department said fighting continued beyond Bala Hissar in the direction of Bini Hissar, and below Maranjan Hill in the Karte Naw district. Both Bala Hissar and Maranjan Hill were captured by pro-Rabbani troops Sunday.

A Pakistani national fighting as a mercenary for Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-e-Islami faction was reported captured in Karte Naw fighting while several Arabs have also been captured in south Kabul by a Shiite faction loyal to Mr. Rabbani.

Bini Hissar Hill was still in the hands of Hezb-e-Islami, although it was being shelled continuously.

Minor gains have been made by pro-Rabbani troops, but heavy artillery fire is still being directed against Maranjan and adjacent areas.

COLUMN

2 police inspectors held in Hong Kong raids

HONG KONG (AFP) — At least 10 people, including two senior police inspectors, were arrested in an anti-graft operation throughout the territory Monday, a police spokesman said. More than 60 armed police officers and 60 officers from the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) took part in the operation, he said. The two police inspectors were believed to have worked in units working against organised crime, and were alleged to have connection with crime syndicates. The ICAC has warned of growing corruption in government departments in three-year run-up to China's takeover in 1997.

Pope: Sex not 'taboo' subject for church

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Sex is not a "taboo" subject for the Roman Catholic Church, but discussion must be free of birth control and only between married couples, Pope John Paul II said Sunday. The address to the crowd in St. Peter's Square was part of the Pope's desire to amplify the Vatican's positions on morality and family-related issues before a U.N.-sponsored conference on population control in September. The Pope, who strongly opposes the meeting, has focused most of his recent Sunday addresses on issues such as the importance of stable marriages and the church's ban on birth control.

The Pontiff noted Sunday that sex plays a profound role in the lives of all humans and is held in "grand esteem" by the church, but, he insisted, sex must not become "trivialised" by "free love," homosexuality and contraception. "The church has been blamed at times for making sex taboo. The truth is very much the opposite... Sexuality constitutes a language to express love," the Pope said. The Pope has led a Vatican campaign against some themes of the U.N. conference, including discussions on abortion and birth control methods.

Recent peace efforts have gone nowhere, and most observers are predicting continued fighting between the factions who have reduced much of Kabul to rubble in two years of combat.

Mr. Rabbani's troops, commanded by Ahmad Shah Masood, claimed additional gains Monday against Mr. Hekmatyar's men to the east of the city, an area under heavy rocket fire most of the day.

At least 35 people have been killed and 365 wounded since Saturday, officials at Kabul hospitals said. However, many war victims never make it to a hospital.

A spokesman for the state security department said fighting continued beyond Bala Hissar in the direction of Bini Hissar, and below Maranjan Hill in the Karte Naw district. Both Bala Hissar and Maranjan Hill were captured by pro-Rabbani troops Sunday.

A Pakistani national fighting as a mercenary for Mr. Hekmatyar's Hezb-e-Islami faction was reported captured in Karte Naw fighting while several Arabs have also been captured in south Kabul by a Shiite faction loyal to Mr. Rabbani.

Bini Hissar Hill was still in the hands of Hezb-e-Islami, although it was being shelled continuously.

Minor gains have been made by pro-Rabbani troops, but heavy artillery fire is still being directed against Maranjan and adjacent areas.

Bizarre scandal in Philippine film awards

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — "I didn't expect this," gushed Ruffa Gutierrez as she was named best actress in the Philippine equivalent of the Oscars. The judges didn't expect it either. They thought they named someone else. Now the country's film industry is in an uproar and the scandal is the talk of the town. Mayor Alfredo Lim is threatening to throw Miss Gutierrez in jail and city fathers want to deport Viveka Babajee, who represented the Indian Ocean island nation Mauritius in last month's Miss Universe pageant. It all started last Wednesday, when the Manila Film Festival honoured the best in Philippine cinema at its televised annual awards ceremony. As the drums rolled, actress Gretchen Barretto shouted "and the best actress for 1994 is..." she paused for Miss Babajee to read the winner. "Ruffa Gutierrez," Miss Babajee blurted out. Miss Barretto's face froze. Her chin dropped. She glanced toward the judges with a look of shock. Next came best actor — Gaby Concepcion, who co-starred with Miss Gutierrez in a film version of the Lorena Bobbitt spouse-castration case. Miss Gutierrez was one of two presenters of his award. Something was clearly amiss. When the hoopla subsided, a representative of the accounting firm that had counted the votes and certified the winners told Lim the winners should have been actor Edu Manzano and actress Alko Melendez. Mr. Lim then appeared on stage and announced that a "fraud has been perpetrated." But by then, live television coverage was over and the apparent winners had disappeared with their trophies. Even the cue card with the winners' names, signed by officials of the accounting firm, has disappeared. Mr. Lim, a former Manila police chief known as the "Dirty Harry of the Philippines," has ordered a criminal fraud investigation and summoned all involved to a hearing in his office Monday.

Border fence separates more than just territory

This is the fourth in a series of reports filed by the writer after a two-day trip through areas in close proximity to Jordanian territory occupied by Israel and the subject of Jordanian-Israeli negotiations starting next month.

By P.V. Vivekanand

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

NORTH SHUNEH — By all standards, the wide disparity in the economies of Jordan and Israel is more pronounced in the northern border regions than anywhere else in terms of local development.

Wherever one looks across the vast plains of the Jordan Valley and from vantage points in the northern hills overlooking Israeli territory, it is clear that the Jewish state has invested billions of dollars to develop agriculture and local infrastructure in the area.

Quite often, such strictly Jewish-owned investments overlap West Bank territory, in what seems to be an unmistakable indication

that Israel never intended to withdraw from the occupied lands.

As one winds through the main road running down from the northernmost Jordanian point along the Yarmouk River, a sprawling fish farm looms into view in the valley to the right with neat rows of buildings and greenhouses covering the breeding ponds.

No doubt, tens of millions of dollars have been pumped into the massive complex, which reportedly accounts for up to 25 per cent of Israel's needs of fish.

It lies so close to Jordanian territory that first-time visitors might even take it as Jordanian, only to be disappointed by a closer

look that shows the two-metre-high border fence that runs through the middle of the valley, sometimes climbing up the hill.

Similar agricultural and industrial projects dot the entire breadth of the Israeli side of the valley, raising an inevitable question: How come Israel managed to do it while Jordan could not?

The question is largely answered with a simple pointer: The Jewish state, whose economy is directly and indirectly subsidised by more than \$5 billion every year by the United States, has little trouble finding the money, whereas Jordan does not enjoy the patronage of such benefactors.

In addition, when it comes to agriculture and farming, Israel has two advantages: Its territory is on the lower part of the valley, giving it better access to natural flowing water, and,

quite simply, the Jewish state grabs what it wants from the Yarmouk River wherever and whenever needed.

The nature of the terrain is such that Jordan does not have such a natural edge; nor does the Kingdom have the appetite to use clandestine means to secure what it wants.

In terms of imported technology, which is at work almost everywhere in Israel, Jordan, with a per capita income slightly over \$1,000 and straining under foreign debts, cannot hope, under the present circumstances, to repeat the performance of Israel — where the per capita income is more than \$11,000.

The judgement may be oversimplification, but that is one way of looking at the realities on the ground in the north, which offers some of the richest farming grounds in the entire Middle East.

"We believe in dialogue, not confrontation," affirmed peace negotiator Munther Haddadin as he took a group of local reporters on a familiarisation tour of the Kingdom's borders and ceasefire lines with Israel last week ahead of key Jordanian-Israeli discussions on boundaries and territorial issues next month.

Dr. Haddadin, Jordan's top-most expert on water, was answering a question why Jordan should not also resort to clandestine if not strong-arm tactics to secure its needs.

Dr. Haddadin cited a simple example of how Israel uses the material, technological, military and political resources at its disposal: Under tacit agreements Israel is entitled to enough water to meet the farming needs of 16,000 dunums —

half the area of land near the confluence of the Yarmouk River with the Jordan River. Jordan is entitled to a similar share.

The actual quantity of water could vary from year to year depending on the nature of the crop.

Today, Jordan does not get its fair share simply because Israel diverts the river water at various other points in addition to claiming its share. Most of the time it demands higher quantities, having been careful to plant higher water-consuming crops in the area. The overexploitation leaves Jordan very little water in the river to tap from.

One strong point in Jordan's favour during next month's negotiations is that the Kingdom has always officially registered protests with the U.N. Armistice Commission whenever any Israeli violation of its

rights occurred.

"These records will help us establish the validity of our claims whether in terms of territory or otherwise," said Brigadier-General Mansour Ben Rashid, Jordan's delegate to the commission for the past 29 years.

It is abundantly clear that given the right infusion of funds and infrastructure support, Jordan could outdo the Israelis in developing the rich northern farming areas in peacetime.

If anything, said Dr. Haddadin, "greenery on the Jordanian side is so rich that it belies the often-heard assertions by some that Israeli agriculture is better."

Gesturing to the rich vegetation that flanks the River Yarmouk, Dr. Haddadin added: "All it needs is the right amount of investment and the right approach."